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Second Beit Shemesh attack victim to be buried today

Jerusalem Post Staff and news agencies

RACHEL Munk, 24, of Moshav Mevo Betar, who was killed in the drive-by shooting attack early Friday morning near Beit Shemesh, was buried last night in the moshav cemetery.

Tourism Minister Moshe Katsav, who represented the government at Rachel's funeral, said that the Palestinian Authority should not expect the government to tolerate terrorist activity.

Security officials believe the same Hebron terror cell, affiliated with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, is responsible for both attacks.

Police inspector-general Cmdr. Gabi Last. The cabinet issued a statement after the meeting demanding that the PA take measures against all groups involved in terrorism.

and ignoring the secular left-wing rejectionist groups. The two couples were traveling past Beit Shemesh from the direction of the Re'em junction when a car passed the Munks' car and opened fire with a Kalashnikov rifle at about 1:15 Friday morning.

The residents complained that it took between 20 and 40 minutes for rescue personnel to arrive. Magen David Adom said an ambulance arrived only 14 minutes after it was called.

had compromised Israel's security. "The Israeli security services in the last three years cancelled a significant part of its grip on the territories," he told Channel 1.



A vehicle towing bomb squad trailers moves through crowds at Atlanta's Centennial Olympic Park early yesterday morning. (Reuters)

1 dead, over 100 injured in Olympic bomb attack

Jerusalem Post Staff and news agencies

A PIPE bomb ripped through the crowded Centennial Olympic Park in downtown Atlanta early yesterday, killing at least one person and wounding more than 100.

It was the first terror attack on the Olympics since 11 Israeli athletes were killed by Palestinian terrorists at Munich in 1972.

"an act of cowardice that stands in sharp contrast to the courage of the Olympic athletes."

Clinton, who attended the games with his family earlier last week, said new measures would be added to a security effort he called the most extensive ever for an Olympics.

Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu expressed Israel's shock at the blast and said terrorism must be fought without compromise.

be fought without compromise." It added. Netanyahu's office said he intended to get in contact with Clinton soon concerning events in Atlanta.

'We just wanted to show the world a good time'

NO, I can't say I now know how Israelis feel when a Jerusalem bus blows up. But I can tell you what two enormous blasts amid a shaking ground are like.

visitors did all week: strolling in or near Centennial Olympic Park. It's a World's Fair, just like the competition itself.

never happened... It's still party time. But it was what it was. From the main press center down the street that accommodates the 10,000 reporters covering the Olympic Games, a flood is unleashed a minute later.

Games. Music still blares from somewhere. The police finally mobilize. They lasso every metal barricade they can from the park's perimeter and use them to force the crowd back.

the secondary streets are cordoned off three blocks away on Spring and Walton streets. Spring is empty of pedestrians and vehicles as far as the eye can see.

Israeli delegation members safe, two other Israelis injured

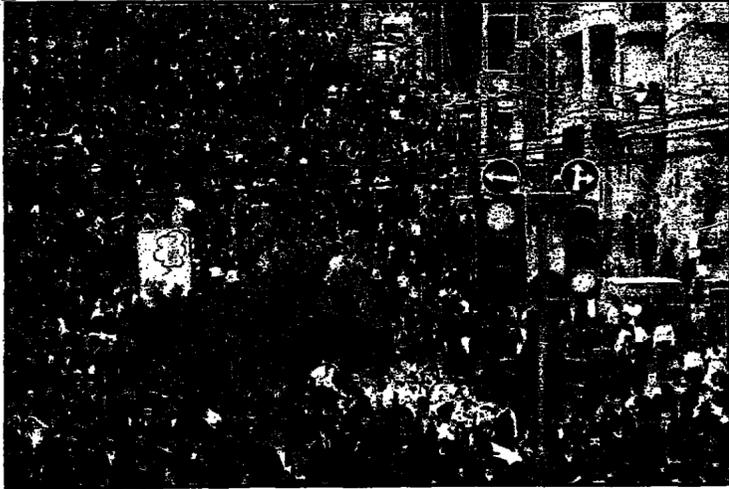
HILLEL KUTTLER ATLANTA

ISRAELI freestyle swimmer Yoav Bruch headed out from the Olympic Village here early yesterday on his way to a party when a security guard stopped him.

No athletes were allowed out of the compound, he told Bruch. A bomb had exploded in a central downtown park. According to radio reports, two Israelis living in Florida and visiting Atlanta were injured in the blast.

150,000 haredim protest at Rehov Bar-Ilan

SOME 150,000 haredim filled Jerusalem's Rehov Bar-Ilan yesterday for a three-hour demonstration to demand the street's closure on Shabbat, police said.



Thousands of haredim protest at Jerusalem's Rehov Bar-Ilan yesterday. (Brian Hentler)

Shortly after the roads were closed, haredim began pouring into the area. Among those who joined the protest were the Gerer rebbe, Rabbi Ya'acov Alter, and Deputy Housing Minister Meir Porush (United Torah Judaism).

At the beginning of the demonstration, police arrested a Meretz activist who managed to make his way into the demonstration area.

Police declared the protest illegal and used force to disperse the group. Police managed to reopen the road to traffic at around 9 p.m.

Clinton denies Pollard clemency

MARILYN HENRY NEW YORK

US PRESIDENT Bill Clinton on Friday denied clemency to Jonathan Pollard, stunning American Jewish leaders, who were meeting - unawares - with the president while the White House spokesman was making the announcement to reporters.

He said Netanyahu would continue to work for the freeing of Pollard, a former US Navy intelligence analyst who pleaded guilty in 1986 to spying for Israel.

Arafat hails Ayyash

PALESTINIAN Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat hailed Hamas's assassinated master bomber Yihye Ayyash and other "martyrs" yesterday in a fiery speech asserting Palestinian rights to Jerusalem.

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Gov't to Arafat: Close Jerusalem offices

News agencies

THE government demanded on Friday that the Palestinian Authority's youth and sports and cartography offices, working out of Orient House in eastern Jerusalem, should be closed.

The radio added that Foreign Minister David Levy, who made the demand of PA President Yasser Arafat, also told him to close an institute for professional training situated in the Shuafat area.

The report came as US peace process coordinator Dennis Ross began a meeting with Arafat in the Gaza Strip.

Levy passed the demand to Arafat on Friday afternoon. The radio did not say how the demand was communicated.

Levy also demanded an end to operations of PA security forces in Jerusalem and that Palestinian Legislative Council members not

open offices in the capital. Faisal Hussein, the top PLO official in Jerusalem, told Reuters he had not heard of the Israeli demand. But he said: "These offices do not belong to the Palestinian Authority."

Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu intends to reiterate to Arafat the demand that all PA activity in Jerusalem cease immediately, and will draw up a detailed list of PA violations of the Oslo Accords with regard to its activity in the capital, including the recent kidnapping to Ramallah of Abed Salem Hirbawi.

At Friday's cabinet meeting, Netanyahu said of the incident, which ended with Hirbawi's release last week, "He was released following a decisive ultimatum that we would take serious steps if he wasn't released. We will not accept such recurrences in the future."

Ross: Israel and Syria still far apart

Jerusalem Post Staff and agencies

ISRAEL and Syria are still far apart on a possible peace agreement and "no one should have any illusions" about progress in the near future, US Middle East envoy Dennis Ross said Friday.

Despite the differences, however, the two sides are still interested in negotiating a peace agreement, he said.

"It will be a long process," Ross said after a meeting with Foreign Minister David Levy. "No one should have any illusions that we are just around the corner of a breakthrough. But the reality is that there is a desire from everyone I have spoken to find a way to produce peace and they do not see an alternative to it," Ross said.

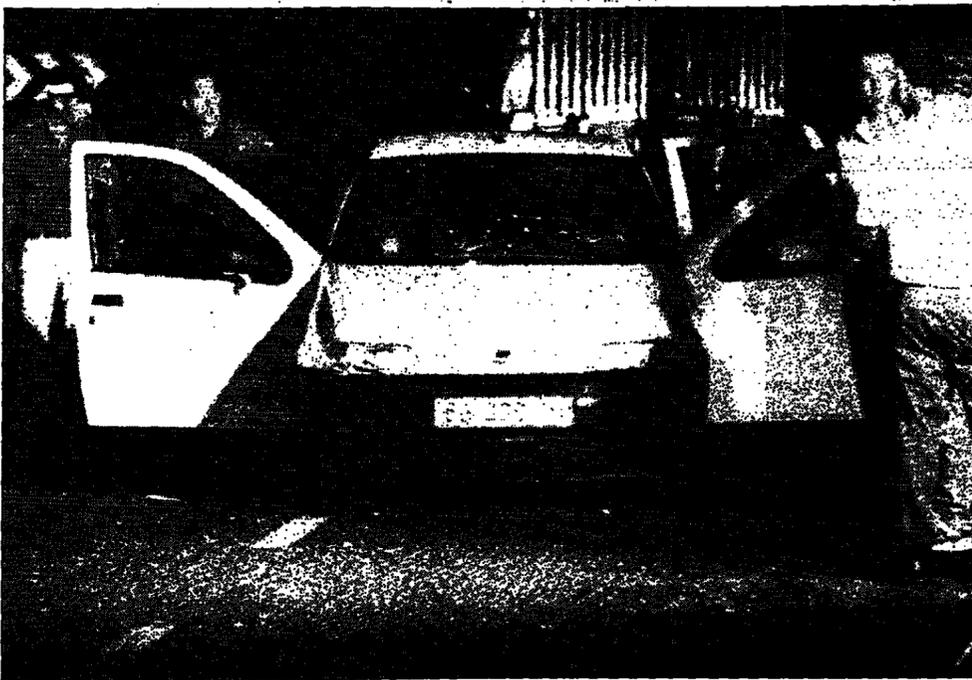
"It is the recognition of the absence of an alternative and the commitment to go ahead that gives me a basis for hope," he added.

Later on Friday, Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu met with Ross for a further meeting. US Ambassador Martin Indyk also attended the meeting where participants discussed the continuation of the political process in both the Syrian and Palestinian spheres.

Netanyahu emphasized that Israel expects the Palestinian Authority to act against terror and to fulfill all its commitments concerning Jerusalem, and in other matters, his spokesman said later.

Following the meeting, Ross met with Defense Minister Yitzhak Mordechai and from there left for Gaza.

Israel expects Damascus and Washington to work to stop arms reaching gunmen in Lebanon via Syria, Mordechai told Ross in the meeting on Friday afternoon. "We expect the United States to work with President Assad in order to make sure that the flow of arms and ammunition to the Hizbullah via Syria will stop," he said.



Police inspect the car in which Rachel and Uri Munk were murdered in a drive-by shooting attack near Beit Shemesh. (Brian Hood)

Rachel Munk had just moved to Mevo Betar

URI Munk, 53, who was killed in the terror attack near Moshav Tirosh, immigrated here from Argentina in 1963 with his brother Arye.

After living on Kibbutz Or Haner and Kibbutz Matzuva, he settled on Moshav Mevo Betar in 1964. An outstanding volleyball player, he was a member of the moshav team, which competed in the national league.

Uri Munk worked in the Postal Authority's accounting department in Jerusalem.

Rachel Shami Munk, 24, who was also killed in the attack, married Uri's son, Ze'ev, about a year ago. Rachel Munk worked as a kindergarten teacher in Mevaseret Zion. Ze'ev, who was critically wounded in the shooting, is an X-ray technician for the Meuhedet health fund in Jerusalem.

The couple, who had moved to Mevo Betar only a few weeks ago, were planning to build a home on the moshav. (Iim)

Netanyahu sees only hostility from Syria

News agencies

PRIME Minister Binyamin Netanyahu said in an interview published on Friday that he is committed to the Middle East peace process but saw only hostility and lack of trust in Israeli-Syrian relations.

"Between us and the Syrians there is no trust, only hostility prevails," Netanyahu told the *Corriere della Sera* newspaper.

"[President Hafez Assad] continues to support terrorism, he uses Hizbullah as a force of pressure. It's a serious situation which risks degenerating at any moment," he said.

"It is perfectly possible to agree

with Beirut and Damascus to guarantee the withdrawal of our soldiers from southern Lebanon, provided that we succeed in guaranteeing the dismantling of Hizbullah and the security of our border to the south," Netanyahu said, when asked whether he was seeking a gradual peace with Syria, beginning with Lebanon.

Meanwhile, Syria rejected Netanyahu's proposal that the two sides try to end hostilities in Lebanon before tackling the fate of the Golan Heights.

Press reports have said Netanyahu had asked US Middle East peace coordinator Dennis Ross to relay the proposal to Assad. Ross, who is on a Middle East tour, met the Syrian leader earlier this week.

Syria's government newspaper *Al-Thawra* dismissed the proposal yesterday as a "sinister ploy" and accused Israel of trying to distract attention away from the main issues of the Middle East peace process. That process needed a commitment by Israel and not new theories and proposals, said the newspaper.

Prime minister's bureau chief resigns

THE prime minister's bureau chief, Pinhas Fischler, has asked to be relieved of his position and is expected to step down this week.

Fischler, who handed in his resignation to Binyamin Netanyahu, said: "I will not allow the media to attack the prime minister through me."

Netanyahu requested that he reconsider his decision but his resignation is considered final.

Fischler, a Tsomet activist, was brought to the prestigious post by ministry director-general Avigdor Lieberman. But he soon became the target of numerous unfavorable media reports. According to the reports, Fischler has several times had criminal files opened against him and some of these are still pending. He was also accused of being unable to stick to a job because of poor work relations.

Officially, Netanyahu continued to give him backing but rumors of his impending resignation were published even before the prime minister left for Washington. Sources in the Prime Minister's Office have so far refused to confirm the resignation. (Iim)

Germany to pay Lithuania DM2m. for Nazi's victims

MARILYN HENRY
NEW YORK

GERMANY will pay DM 2 million to Lithuania as compensation for atrocities committed under the Nazi occupation, the German Foreign Ministry said Friday. The money is intended for a nursing home, an old-age home and two hospitals that care for victims of Nazi persecution, Reuter reported.

Lithuania will not press for further compensation, the news agency said.

In what was called a "humanitarian gesture," Germany offered DM 2 million several years ago to each Baltic republic for old-age facilities for Nazi victims.

During the three years of negotiations, which ended Friday, Lithuania's Jewish community argued that Germany should pay individual compensation. Bonn countered that Jewish survivors had received compensation when Germany paid reparations to the former Soviet Union. However, the Lithuanian Jews said, only a few survivors got funds - a lump sum of DM 1,000 - from Moscow last year, Reuter reported.

Earlier this year, survivors in a neighboring Baltic state, Latvia, objected strenuously to a comparable German proposal for geriatric institutions. Bonn pays monthly disability pensions to Latvian veterans of the Waffen SS, though the ghetto and concentration camp survivors get nothing. The survivors wanted individual compensation, in the same manner as Jewish survivors who live in the West. They also protested the German plan on the grounds that their oppressors also would be considered "victims of Nazi persecution."

"We would never live in an old age home alongside former members of the SS, whose units killed our families and tormented us," Alexander Bergmann of Riga wrote in an open letter to German President Roman Herzog, Chancellor Helmut Kohl and to the Bundestag.

Clinton to impose sanctions on companies investing in Iran, Libya

MARILYN HENRY
NEW YORK

AMERICAN allies view the measure as an attack on their sovereignty.

In a wide-ranging talk to the American Jewish leadership, Clinton said the US had striven to maintain a good environment toward the peace process and would continue that effort, sources said. The Palestinian track "is central to the peace process," sources quoted the president as saying.

Clinton also said he believed that his meeting with Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu was "good, personally" and that Netanyahu is committed to pursuing a comprehensive approach to peace.

US companies already face sanctions for investing in Iran. The new legislation essentially requires foreign companies to choose between investing in the US or in Iran and Libya. The first dramatic step in hitting Iran's treasury was in March 1995. The Seagrams company, controlled by Edgar Bronfman, used its substantial financial clout in the duPont chemical conglomerate, which owns the oil company Conoco, to scuttle a \$1 billion deal to develop Iranian oil fields in the Persian Gulf.

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With deep sorrow we announce the passing of our dear mother and grandmother

EMY WINEBERG

The funeral will take place today, Sunday, July 28, 1996 at 1 p.m. at the Kiryat Shaul cemetery, leaving from main plaza.

Mourning by:
Dinah Peled
Dan Keren
Shlomo Goliger and families.

Shiva at the deceased's home,
19 Heleni Hamalka St., Jerusalem.

Our beloved husband, father and grandfather

FRANCISCO KLEIN

of Netanya
has left us.

In deep sorrow:

Wife: Irma Klein
Children: Anita and Danny Giora,
Eva Klein
Grandchildren: Yossi Dalia, Michal
and Maya

For information regarding the funeral
call 09-612978, 03-5408721, from 10:00-12:00

We mourn together with
Irma Klein and family,
the passing of our dearest uncle

FRANCISCO KLEIN

of Netanya

Hans, Fritz and Peter Stein
and families.
Marta Goldberg and family.
Mady Ehrlich and family
Yossi, Lena and Ruti Lapper.

Libi in Jerusalem FESTIVE HAPPENING at THE TOWER OF DAVID

On July 7, a festive performance was given at the Tower of David by Yehoram Gaon, with the IDF Orchestra - part of the celebrations marking the 3000th anniversary of Jerusalem - the City of David.

The performance was the closing event in a special day of broadcasts - Libitrom - on Radio Jerusalem, 101 FM, in cooperation with the Jerusalem Canon.

The Libi Fund offers grateful thanks to the people and bodies who contributed to the success of this event:

The Jerusalem Friends of Libi, headed by Mrs. Dvora Rejwan.
Mr. Micha Levy, the general manager of the Shalom Hotel.
Radio Jerusalem, 101 FM, and the staff of the station.
The management of the Jerusalem Canon.
Mr. Nahman Shai
Sh.Y.K. Iru'im Umazon Ltd., Shtark-Koretz
The IDF Orchestra, conducted by Aluf-Mishne Yitzhak Graziari
The Ramot, Jerusalem Scout Troop
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come in different shapes and sizes

...the long and the short and the tall and they come with different talents and ambitions, and they come rich and poor and mostly in between. And some come, usually through no fault of their own, disadvantaged.

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For nearly fifty years, readers of The Jerusalem Post, both in Israel and in some 100 countries around the world have been sending money to help those less fortunate.

The Forsake-Me-Not fund, together with social workers and volunteers in the field, use your donations to help old folks living in distressed circumstances.

With your help we've been able to alleviate suffering and provide a little hope.

Help us to help people by sending a contribution today to:

"FORSAKE ME NOT"

The Jerusalem Post, P.O. Box 81,
Jerusalem 91000, Israel
Friends of The Jerusalem Post Funds,
20 East 56th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022, U.S.A.

Together, we shall overcome.

אשרינו ליהוה

July 28 1996

Ten days of world terrorism

THOMAS O'DWYER and news agencies

THE bombing of the Atlanta Olympics provides a grim reminder that terrorism now has a global reach of epidemic proportions.

Here is a brief survey of terrorist attacks in the past 10 days:

July 27, USA: A pipe bomb rips through a crowded Olympics park in downtown Atlanta killing at least one person and wounding more than 100. A Turkish television cameraman dies rushing to the scene.

July 27, Spain: A bomb explodes at a holiday apartment complex in the resort of Salou in northeastern Spain. There were no injuries and minor damage.

The Basque group ETA planted five bombs in the region last week, one of which exploded at Reus airport injuring 35 tourists.

July 27, Egypt: Gamaa al-Islamiya terrorists shoot dead an Egyptian farmer and wounded his brother in an attack in the southern province of Minya. Four gunmen killed Hamada Sayyid Abdallah, 32, when they opened fire on him in his fields near the town of Abu Qurqas, about 240 km south of Cairo.

July 26, Israel: suspected Palestinian terrorists firing from a car at a white Fiat sedan near Beir Shemesh kill Uri Munk and his daughter-in-law Rachel Munk. Munk's son, Zeev, was critically wounded in the head, and Munk's wife, Aliza, was treated for shock.

July 26, USA: A Lebanese hijacker forces an Iberia Airlines DC-10 to Miami on a flight from Spain to Cuba after telling crew he had a bomb. The object was later identified as a tape recorder and electric razor.

July 26, Peru: A car bomb explodes outside a police department in downtown Lima, killing one person and injuring nine others. The bomb exploded 100 meters from Peru's congressional building.

July 26, Russia: A plastic bomb is found at a railway terminal in southern Russia. The device, equivalent to 300 grams of TNT, was discovered in a room reserved for the military at the railway station in Astrakhan, about 1,300 km south of Moscow.

July 25, Russia: A bomb explodes on an Astrakhan-Volgograd passenger train soon after its arrival in Volgograd. The train was empty at the time of the explosion, which damaged one car. It was similar to two Moscow trolleybus bombings, which injured 33 people, and an unexploded "powerful" bomb found at a train station in the central city of Voronezh a week earlier.

July 25, Brazil: An 11-year-old street peddler is seriously injured when a package given him by a passing couple exploded in his hands. The boy was sitting on a bench in downtown Rio when the man and the woman asked him to hold a package. He fingered a red button on the side of the box and it exploded.

July 24, Sri Lanka: Tamil Tiger terrorists bomb a Sri Lankan commuter train and kill 63 people. Two bombs exploded within seconds of each other on two cars of the commuter train, wounding 350 people. A third bomb was discovered and defused.

July 22, USA: The office of Nicaragua's Sandinista Front in Miami is fire-bombed. The bomb was thrown at the office, burning the main door and walls but injuring no one.

July 17, USA: A Boeing 747, TWA Flight 800, bursts into a fireball over the Atlantic killing all 230 aboard in the second worst disaster in US aviation history. Technicians compared the split-second sound with a sound library of explosions from terrorist attacks.

July 17, USA: A pipe bomb is discovered at O'Hare Airport in Chicago and defused. Another plane returns to O'Hare after a telephoned bomb warning which proved to be a hoax.

Major in his message to Clinton, said the British people "will share the anger of the American people at this dreadful desecration of the Olympic spirit but they will also share their determination not to be deterred by this evil act."

UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali called the bombing a "repugnant violation of the spirit of the Olympic Games."

Pope John Paul II spoke of an "act of senseless violence" and expressed his "deep sympathy and condolences to the families of the victims."

The bombing came three days before France hosts an anti-terrorism conference of the Group of Seven industrialized countries plus Russia, which is to bring together top diplomatic and security officials.

Chirac said the international community "must be unanimous in its condemnation and its will to reinforce cooperation against terrorism."

In addition to the United States, other nations attending the conference have been targeted by recent terrorist attacks, including Britain, France and Russia.

Russian President Boris Yeltsin "believes that the tragedy in Atlanta once again shows how important it is to combine the efforts of all countries in the fight against terrorism," his spokesman Sergei Medvedev told Interfax.

"It's high time to take joint comprehensive measures against terrorism. Russia is ready for that," said Medvedev.

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Paris remembers '95 subway terror blitz

PARIS (Reuters) - Survivors of a bomb one year ago on Paris's underground railway tearfully laid flowers close to where eight people died in the most deadly of a series of attacks blamed on Algerian Muslim terrorists.

Relatives of the dead and some of the 92 wounded threw white and red carnations into a fountain and added wreaths to a growing pile of flowers outside the Saint-Michel metro station, where the bomb exploded in a crowded rush-hour train.

The great bell of nearby Notre Dame cathedral tolled out over the city at 5.30 p.m., the exact time of the explosion, as Parisian commuters, tourists and others paused to lay flowers in bright summer sunshine.

Interior Minister Jean-Louis Debre, Transport Minister Bernard Pons and Paris Mayor Jean Tiberi also attended the ceremony by the fountain, near a plaque which read "To the memory of the victims of the RER bomb attack, July 25 1995".

Fatima Garcia of Cape Verde islands, her eyes red from tears for her sister Maria who was one of the eight killed, said: "We were two from our family in France, now I'm alone. The bomb changed everything."

Dozens of police ringed the fountain and the Saint-Michel station. France is keeping up an anti-terrorism watch, reckoning the risk of terrorist attacks from Algeria has not disappeared.

Many of the survivors said the trauma was still vivid. "I thought it would be a relief to be here," but it hasn't helped much," said Maria Nunes, a 30-year-old Portuguese woman who was standing on the platform when the Paris bomb went off.

"I have recurrent nightmares in which I see the victims emerging bloodied and screaming from the train," she said.

President Yoweri Museveni while they waited for Nyerere. Yesterday's meeting, held late last night, foreshadows an emergency African summit in Tanzania next week to discuss Burundi.

"It is a planning meeting aimed at getting a unified position on the Burundi crisis. It is important that Tanzania, Uganda and Nyerere agree on a common position on Burundi," a Tanzanian government official told Reuters.

Burundi's new military ruler is a close friend of Museveni and African diplomats said Nyerere needed to persuade him to accept tough action to end the crisis there.

Butuyaya, who ruled from 1987 but was defeated in Burundi's first free poll in 1993, ousted Hutu president Sylvestre Ntibantunganya last Thursday.

More than 150,000 people - most of them civilians - have been killed in three years of conflict between rebels from the Hutu majority and Tutsis, who control the army and much of the government despite being in the minority.

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Butuyaya, who ruled from 1987 but was defeated in Burundi's first free poll in 1993, ousted Hutu president Sylvestre Ntibantunganya last Thursday.

More than 150,000 people - most of them civilians - have been killed in three years of conflict between rebels from the Hutu majority and Tutsis, who control the army and much of the government despite being in the minority.

President Yoweri Museveni while they waited for Nyerere. Yesterday's meeting, held late last night, foreshadows an emergency African summit in Tanzania next week to discuss Burundi.

"It is a planning meeting aimed at getting a unified position on the Burundi crisis. It is important that Tanzania, Uganda and Nyerere agree on a common position on Burundi," a Tanzanian government official told Reuters.

World leaders call for tougher action against terror



Security officials cordon off an area near Atlanta's Olympic centennial Park following yesterday morning's explosion. (Reuters)

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FBI probes missile attack possibility

News agencies SMITHTOWN, NY

INVESTIGATORS grew more suspicious yesterday that a bomb or missile destroyed TWA Flight 800, after tape from the flight data recorder showed the plane was operating normally just before it exploded.

New radar records also indicate that after the cataclysmic event that doomed the July 17 flight from New York, the Paris-bound 747 flew forward in a steep descent for at least 24 seconds before bursting into a fireball and falling in pieces to the Atlantic for another 17 seconds. All 230 people aboard died.

James Kallstrom, the FBI agent in charge, said investigators were looking closely at the possibility of a missile attack.

"We do have information that there was something in the sky. A number of people have seen it. A number of people have described it very similarly," he said, without elaborating on the descriptions except to say: "It was ascending."

An investigator who spoke on condition of anonymity told the Los Angeles Times that the explosion blasted through the right side of the plane, rupturing the fuel tanks, before the wreckage fell into the sea.

The position of underwater debris shows which side of the plane was rocked by the blast, the newspaper reported yesterday.

Turkey threatens to storm prison as 11th hunger striker dies

THE government has threatened to storm an Istanbul prison unless 2,000 leftist inmates end their fast. By midday yesterday, the toll in a nationwide prisoner hunger strike stood at 11 dead and some 100 critically ill.

Three inmates died within hours of each other yesterday morning – two of them in Istanbul prisons, another in the prison in the western city of Bursa, the Anatolia news agency reported. The inmates were either convicted or on trial for membership in various illegal leftist groups.

Meanwhile, Kurdish rebels affixed an inter-city bus in eastern Turkey after asking the passengers to get off, Anatolia reported. The rebels told the passengers their action was in support of the hunger strikers.

Kurdish inmates have recently joined leftist prisoners in the strike.

Justice Minister Sevket Kazan accused prisoners at Istanbul's Bayrampasa prison on Friday of organizing the protest. He refused to meet their demands for improved prison conditions and rejected calls to negotiate an end to the strike.

Prisoners, existing on water or sugared water for 68 days, have not allowed medical teams inside the prisons.

"We'll have to storm in if they

YALMAN ONARAN
ANKARA

don't give up voluntarily," Kazan said. A raid, he said, would result in 50 to 60 deaths in order to save "just a few lives."

Kazan said prisoners were in control of 19 wards housing 820 prisoners at Bayrampasa, where four of the deaths occurred. Authorities have been unable to force-feed or remove inmates for medical care, Kazan said.

He would not say why troops have been unable to move in to smaller prisons, where other deaths have occurred.

Meanwhile, a group of youths seized a public bus in Istanbul Friday night, forcing its driver and passengers off before setting it on fire with petrol bombs, the Anatolia news agency reported.

It was unclear if the attack was linked to the hunger strikes, but some demonstrators have burned vehicles in recent days to show support for the inmates.

Kazan blamed the inmate deaths on "ringleaders inside (Bayrampasa) prison who have handicapped the victims and ordered them to die." They will be charged with instigating murder, he said.

The number of strikers tripled Friday when 4,000 Kurdish prisoners joined the strike in solidarity.

Close to 100 strikers are reported to be in critical condition. The first death came Sunday in Istanbul.

The strikers are either on trial or have been convicted of membership in outlawed leftist groups or the Kurdish uprising. Some have been involved in murders or bombings.

The inmates – and human rights groups – allege widespread torture and other abuses, especially against suspected terrorists and rebels.

The inmates are demanding better access to legal defense and medical treatment and an end to transfers and beatings in jails. They also want previous transfers reversed.

Kazan repeated his earlier statement that leftist inmates had phones, fax machines and even sufficient medical equipment for surgery.

He also ruled out reversing the transfers, saying the inmates' objective was to have their recruits back for "terrorist training."

Amnesty International, the London-based international human rights group, said prisoners were right to resist transfers.

"Transfers are always brutal and have been fatal several times in the recent past," Amnesty spokesman Jonathan Sugden said.



A rioter gets closer to a bonfire burning equipment from a government-owned bank in Jakarta yesterday.

Rioting erupts after Indonesian opposition headquarters stormed

POLICE stormed an opposition party headquarters before dawn yesterday, arresting supporters of Indonesia's pro-democracy leader and sparking the worst anti-government rioting since 1965.

As many as 10,000 protesters throwing stones attacked police and soldiers who responded with clubs. Fire gutted a seven-story government building, two double-decker buses and cars. Other buildings were damaged by fire.

The violence erupted after police broke up a sit-in at Indonesian Democratic Party headquarters by supporters of Megawati Sukarnoputri, who is fighting official efforts to remove her as party leader.

The clashes highlighted President Suharto's hard line against growing calls for more political freedoms in this vast nation of 200 million people that he has ruled for more than 30 years.

Megawati, 49, is the daughter of the late President Sukarno, deposed by Suharto in 1966. Although she doesn't pose any immediate threat to Suharto's power, he apparently is afraid that the support she enjoys because of her father's enduring popularity could challenge his authority.

The rioting was the first major anti-government violence since 1965 protests against deteriorating economic conditions that undermined

GHAFUR FADYL
JAKARTA

Suharno's rule and helped lead to Suharto's seizure of power.

Dozens of people were injured as Megawati's supporters fought the pre-dawn takeover of her party headquarters with stones, bricks and fists, witnesses said. As many as 200 people were reported detained.

About 2,000 activists who arrived after the raid threw stones and pushed through police lines around Democratic Party headquarters, but were dispersed by officers with clubs. Some were trampled.

Police smashed windows and tore down the steel gates and fence of the one-story party headquarters in an elite neighborhood that also is home to Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Suyono. The yard was littered with broken glass and stones. Posters of Megawati were torn down.

About 100 injured people took refuge at the nearby headquarters of the Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation, a human rights group. Officials of the group locked its front gate and barred the door, saying they were afraid they were the next target for a raid.

Megawati was holed up in her house, where some of the injured from the raid were resting on the lawn. She blamed the attack on the gov-

ernment and Suyadi, her would-be replacement as party leader.

"It is obvious that the government supported Suryadi and his followers," she told The Associated Press.

There were scattered reports of deaths, but none could be immediately confirmed.

Both Jakarta military commander Maj. Gen. Sutiyoso and police district Chief Abubakar Nataprawira denied there were any deaths. A senior Megawati aide, Sutarjo, denied a news report quoting him as saying 48 people were dead or seriously injured.

One injured man on Megawati's lawn, who identified himself only as Jimmy from the eastern province of Irian Jaya, said he saw the headless body of a teen-ager at the party building.

Soldiers began arriving at the party building at about noon to reinforce the police with troops and armored cars. A helicopter circled overhead.

Police blocked surrounding roads, but by early afternoon, thousands of people who arrived after hearing word of the raid pushed their way close to the building.

When police attacked, some protesters jumped over fences into yards of neighboring homes and buildings, including the Palestinian diplomatic mission and the headquarters of a Moslem party.

Flood toll rises to 1,600 in China

WUHAN (Reuters) – Fierce rains battering China have killed more than 100 people in southwestern Sichuan province, raising the death toll nationwide to more than 1,600 after weeks of devastating floods, officials said yesterday.

In central Hubei province, hundreds of thousands of exhausted troops, police and volunteers lined dykes holding in the rain-swollen waters of the Yangtze near the provincial capital, Wuhan, on guard in case Asia's longest river burst its banks.

Flood control officials in Chongqing in Sichuan province said torrential downpours this week had killed 31 people and left 27 missing, raising the death toll from 100 since mid-June to more than 1,600.

"There is no expansion of the disaster area and the floods are reced-

ing," one official said by telephone.

The new report of deaths raised the toll from devastating floods in recent weeks across vast swathes of central and southern China to more than 1,600.

An official in southeastern Fujian province said Typhoon Gloria, which hit the coast early yesterday after tearing across the Philippines and southern Taiwan, was unlikely to cause significant damage or heavy rains because the storm was weakening gradually.

"We are now carrying out safeguarding work such as protecting unsafe houses and barring windows," he said.

Officials have warned of further deaths and damage if more flooding occurs and as the annual typhoon season begins.

Estimates of damage throughout

China have soared to 94.1 billion yuan (\$11.3 billion) in the nine hardest-hit southern and central provinces of Anhui, Guizhou, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Guangxi and Sichuan.

With flood waters receding in many areas, officials said their chief task now was to clean up the debris and to disinfect while preventing outbreaks of epidemic diseases.

About 4.5 million people stranded by flood waters in central Hunan province were extremely short of food and very hungry, prompting emergency deliveries of tons of biscuits, rice and mineral water by boat to victims, one local official said.

"Some people are close to starving," he said. "The most important operation now is to provide flood victims with tents, food and medicines."

UN condemns Cuba for shooting down exiles

UNITED NATIONS (Reuters) – The Security Council has condemned the shooting down by Cuban MiGs last February of two unarmed light planes flown by Miami-based Cuban exiles.

The vote was 13 to none with two abstentions – by China and

Russia.

The US-sponsored resolution said the Cuban air force's action violated the principle that weapons must not be used against civilian aircraft.

The council vote was a follow-up to a report by the Montreal-

based International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) which found the two Cessna aircraft were destroyed by air-to-air missiles nine and 10 nautical miles, respectively, outside Cuban airspace and not inside, as Havana claims.

The planes did not receive proper warning, the ICAO said. The four flyers were killed.

The aircraft belonged to the Miami-based organization Brothers to the Rescue, which helps Cubans trying to reach the United States on boats and rafts.

3 injured in neo-Nazi violence

BARLEBEN (AP) – Two vacationers received minor injuries yesterday in the latest of a series of clashes involving right-wing radicals that have plagued campsites in eastern Germany this summer.

One of the group of 15 neo-Nazis, who ranged in age from 15 to 24, also was slightly injured, police said. Nine were arrested and police said they knew the identity of the other six. Prosecutors were considering charges of causing serious bodily harm, disturbing the peace and using banned Nazi symbols.

Police said the 15 right-wing

youths chanted fascist slogans during the fight with campers at Lake Barleb near Magdeburg in Saxony-Anhalt state.

Authorities in eastern Germany had stepped up patrols of camping sites after a series of highly publicized attacks by gangs of neo-Nazi youths on campers.

The most serious occurred July 12, when dozens of drunken skinheads rampaged through the campsite of a Christian youth group in northeastern Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania state, injuring six people. Officials have blamed the vio-

lence in part on the area's 15 percent unemployment rate – almost double that of western Germany – as well as high rates of alcohol abuse and the social dislocation caused by German unification.

But the head of the Central Council of Jews in Germany, Ignatz Bubis, said he believed social factors were not the main problem. In the weekend edition of the Berliner Zeitung newspaper, Bubis said less than 10 percent of the neo-Nazis who have committed violent acts in recent years in Germany were unemployed.

S. Korea slides kill 50

SEOUL (Reuters) – Landslides and floods have killed about 50 people, mostly soldiers, and left thousands homeless in northern South Korea after torrential rains over the past two days, government officials said yesterday.

A Defense Ministry statement said landslides killed at least 22 soldiers yesterday in addition to 20 troops who were crushed to death while sleeping in their barracks on Friday.

It said five army divisions had been affected.

Nineteen of yesterday's victims came from the 15th division, stationed in the Cholwon area in the mountainous eastern province of Kangwon province, along the tense border with North Korea.

Earlier an army spokesman had reported about 60 buried when a landslide hit a 15th division unit near the border, but the figure was later revised to 26. Of those eight were killed and 15 pulled alive from the rubble and taken to hospital. Three were still missing.

Backpacker killer found guilty

SYDNEY (Reuters) – Australian roadworker Ivan Milat was sentenced to life in prison yesterday after being found guilty on all counts of murdering seven backpackers, two of them from Britain and three from Germany, in a forest near Sydney.

Milat, 51, was also found guilty of kidnapping a British backpacker near the forest. He had pleaded not guilty to all charges.

Asked by Justice David Hunt if he had anything to say, Milat told the court: "I'm not guilty of it."

Judge Hunt said he agreed with the verdicts, and said that the crimes fell into the category of the "worst cases ever."

Milat is not eligible for parole and will spend the rest of his life in jail.

The 11-member jury, deliberating since Wednesday, took about 20 hours to reach the verdict in the New South Wales Supreme Court. Members of the victims'

families sitting in the packed courtroom gasped and wept as the verdicts were read out.

Murdered between December 1989 and April 1992 were Britons Joanne Walters, 22, and Caroline Clarke, 21; Germans Simone Schmidt, 21, Gabor Neugebauer, 21, and Anja Habschied, 20; and Australians James Gibson and Deborah Everist, both 19.

All were stabbed repeatedly or were shot in the head, while some had been gagged or bound when murdered in the Belanglo State Forest, 100 km southwest of Sydney.

Habschied was decapitated and her head is still missing.

Briton Paul Onions, the prosecution's star witness, was kidnapped near the forest in January 1990, but escaped.

Judge Hunt said in his judgment that he believed others were involved.

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Transplants: The ultimate act of generosity

JUDY SIEGEL-ITZKOVICH

HUMAN beings can't depend on pigs to save them—at least for the time being. Faced with a shortage of transplant organs and difficulties in adapting animal organs to humans, we will have to get used to the idea that we won't live forever and that giving life to others after our death is the right thing to do.

Prof. Norman Shumway, a pioneer in organ transplantation at Stanford University in California, says education is the best way to save the lives of people who need organs to replace those that have been damaged or worn out. The 73-year-old surgeon, who still performs transplants, was in Jerusalem recently to attend the Second International Colloquium on Medicine, Ethics and Jewish Law at Shaare Zedek Hospital.

Listening to rabbis and Jewish ethicists respond to doctors' queries on complicated medical-ethics issues (mostly through earphones as he listened to simultaneous translations), Shumway found Jewish law very "difficult to understand and mysterious." But he was glad to have the opportunity to hear this religious perspective on issues that he has dealt with on a daily basis for decades.

Even though Halacha regards a life-saving organ donation as a great *mitzva* (some rabbis still oppose heart transplants because of the brain-death question), traditional—and many secular—Jews are generally reluctant to bequeath their organs for transplant. In New York, for example, only about 5 percent of Orthodox Jews donate organs, says Shumway, who is regarded as the greatest of all heart-transplant

surgeons. "They behave sociologically like lower-class Asians, Blacks and Hispanics, among whom only a minority donate organs."

Shumway was born in Kalamazoo, Michigan, in 1923. He received his medical degree from Vanderbilt University and his Ph.D. at the University of Minnesota. He and his colleagues launched research on organ transplants way back in the late Fifties

and he was for years a heart-transplant surgeon. His 600-bed Stanford University Hospital, where he is a professor of cardiothoracic surgery, carries out some 50 heart transplants a year. Shumway has received numerous prestigious awards, including the American Surgical Association's medalion for scientific achievement and the Lister Medal of the Royal College of Surgeons in Britain.

He recalls the world's first organ transplant in Boston in

1954. Doctors transferred a kidney from one healthy twin to a sick twin, both in their 20s. "To make sure they were identical, they took a skin graft from one and gave it to the other, and there was no rejection, so they could go ahead. Both twins are still alive today," he says.

But since the first immunosuppressive drug to fight rejection—6-mercaptopurine—was developed only in 1959, transplants before then could involve only identical twins with the same immunological makeup. Additional anti-rejection drugs were developed, but all are toxic. "You have to walk a fine line between rejection and toxicity," he notes. Less-toxic drugs are in development, and these can ease the long-term problems of organ recipients.

The next organ to be transplanted was the liver, in Denver and in Cambridge (England). The first heart was transplanted (by Dr. Christian Barnard) only in the late Sixties. The delay was due to the brain-death issue. "It had long been accepted that people died only when their heart stopped—but we needed to have the heart before it stopped beating," says Shumway. Most Western countries now accept the death of the lower-brain as death, but this debate still continues in some of them. "Japan, which one regards as technologically advanced, still doesn't recognize brain death, and it was accepted in Sweden only a few years ago."

Unlike Israel, where for the time being only a living first-degree relative may donate a kidney or part of his lung or liver to a patient who needs it, in the US "anyone may donate for altruistic reasons. But no money may be involved," Shumway says. "This



A baby's heart is transplanted into another so that the latter may continue his life just begun. (Meir Kir)

prevents the commercial sale of organs that exists in India, the Philippines and other Third World countries. There were even reports of Turks being brought in to the UK to supply kidneys."

There are 160 heart-transplant centers in the US, and three in Israel. "We in the US need only a third as many, and in Israel you should have only one, but there is much pressure on the health authorities, as it is regarded by

hospitals as a matter of prestige."

Due to the great shortage of organs, scientists have been looking for alternatives. Pigs' hearts are similar to those of humans, and since they come in all sizes, they could be suitable for babies, children, men and women. But there is a catch involving all xenographic (trans-species) transplants: the human body rejects organs from other species.

In Cambridge, doctors have taken human genes and inserted them into pig ova. The resulting piglets are born, and their hearts are transplanted into baboons. But the technique does not eliminate all types of rejection, and the primates have survived for no more than a week. "Until they survive for much longer, they won't be able to consider trying the procedure out on humans."

Artificial hearts are also not ideal for patients who need a transplant. "They require a heavy battery that must be carried over the shoulder, make a lot of noise and heat and are not convenient. Artificial hearts can be used to supplement diseased hearts and give them time to get stronger, but only in some patients. Still, there are a few patients with only an artificial heart who say they are grateful. They have no alternative."

Thus, for the time being, human organ donation is the only answer. "I'm in favor of mandated choice—everyone must have it registered in his driver's license, for example, if he is willing or unwilling to donate organs. Another possibility is that the government assumes a patient is willing to give if he doesn't specifically register as opposing it. This exists in a few European countries, but would never be accepted in the US—or Israel, for that matter."

Advances in organ transplantation over the past four decades have been breathtaking, concludes Shumway. Every organ is transplanted today—except for the brain. Even parts of that all-important organ might be transplantable, such as certain tissue to cure neurological diseases like Parkinson's, he says. But no one contemplates transplanting whole brains—for obvious reasons.



Shumway: You have to walk a fine line between rejection and toxicity.

Break it to mom gently: Exposure to cold doesn't cause colds or flu

Rx FOR READERS
POST HEALTH REPORTER

Is there any truth to the "old wives' tale" that one shouldn't go to bed with wet hair? Our grandson's hair is washed at night (he has a lot of it), and it's still damp when he goes to sleep. Can he get a cold from this practice? J.L., Rehovot

Dr. Amos Yinnon, an expert in infectious diseases at Shaare Zedek Hospital, replies:

I participated in research to find out if there is any connection between exposure to cold and infection with the flu or cold viruses. We found there was absolutely no connection.

People are more likely to get the flu or colds in the winter, but this is not due to the cold itself. One explanation is that in winter, the windows are shut and the air has a higher concentration of viruses, so it's easier to get infected.

Cold has no effect on immune system. Your grandson won't get a cold from sleeping with wet hair. If his hair is very long and his wet hair is in contact with his shoulder, there is some chance he could get muscle pains, but this risk too is negligible.

I am 38 but I haven't yet learned to swallow pills. Can any medication be chopped up into pieces or ground up into powder and taken with liquid, jam or yogurt? Does this affect the drug's potency? S.P., Bnei Brak
Rivka Shoval, acting deputy director of the division of pharmacy at Hadassah-University

Hospital in Jerusalem's Ein Kerem, comments:

Medications are made according to a variety of techniques. Some are coated and designed to disintegrate only in the stomach, in contact with the acids there. Others are meant to be sustained-release, giving off their active ingredients gradually. Other pills can, however, be crushed or chopped up by the patient with no harm. The problem is that you won't know what pills can be broken up; you must ask your doctor or a pharmacist before you do this.

In the hospital, many pills have to be taken by children who can't take pills. For them we make a syrup with emulsifiers to keep them in suspension. There are many prepared medications in syrup form, but most of them are in children's dosages. Some pills should not be taken with milk products, so check first with your doctor or pharmacist.

By the way, you might practice swallowing pills by using small coated chocolate candies (like M&Ms) and getting them down with water.

Will working out a lot with weights give women muscles like men who compete in the Olympics? A.R., Tel Aviv
Dr. Na'ama Constantini, a family physician and sports medicine

expert at the Wingate Institute for Physical Education, answers:

Working out with weights will not give women big muscles—unless they are taking anabolic steroids that build up muscle volume. Weights, if used during exercise in a gradual manner, are good for women and can increase their muscle strength, but muscles will grow only slightly in size. This is because they lack large amounts of testosterone, the male hormone.

Pre-adolescent boys, as well as girls, can do weight lifting as well with weights suited to their size, without increasing the size of their muscles. In men, however, the testosterone causes muscles that are exerted to grow in volume.

Women seen at body-building competitions who have a male physique are taking anabolic steroids, as weight lifting does not naturally increase their muscle volume.

Rx For Readers welcomes queries from readers about medical problems. Experts will answer those we find most interesting, and replies will be printed in the twice-monthly column on the Health Page.

Write Rx For Readers, c/o Judy Siegel-Itzkovich, The Jerusalem Post, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem 91000, or fax 02-389527, giving your initials, age and place of residence. Phoned-in queries will not be accepted.

Scientists search for the perfect sweetener

JUDY SIEGEL-ITZKOVICH

A bitter battle is being fought by giant companies to make life sweeter for mankind. We want to have our cake and eat it too: food that is sweet and yet low-calorie and harmless to health. The companies are trying to develop the perfect sweetener to replace sugar.

An international symposium on this subject was held recently in Jerusalem, attracting dozens of doctors, chemists, toxicologists and other researchers—even a Thai princess. Prof. Chulabhorn Mahidol, a 39-year-old organic chemist who has invested much effort investigating the properties of natural plants indigenous to her country. With the demand for a non-fattening, stable, sweet and safe food additive so great among the overweight, dental-cavity ridden and diabetics of the world, the company that discovers such a sweetener will be very rich indeed.

Attraction to sweet foods is innate and can even be seen in newborn babies, says Prof. Raphael Ikan, who chaired the symposium and has worked for nearly 20 years on sweeteners at the Hebrew University's department of organic chemistry. The tongue has taste receptors for sweetness, bitterness, saltiness and sourness; as most of the sweet receptors are at the tip of the tongue, and the others to the sides and at the back, just a lick of ice cream is enough to stimulate the love of sweetness.

Dr. Bernard Crammer, co-chairman of the symposium and an organic chemist who is deputy superintendent of patent examiners at the Israel Patent Office, adds that in nature, poisonous substances are most likely to be bitter. Taste thus probably serves as a warning mechanism to animals (and humans) against eating dangerous things (there are a few exceptions, such as lead acetate, a poison that is actually sweet). Sensitivity to bitter things is much greater than to sweet things, so the concentration of sweetness must be considerable for it to be appreciated.

Ikan notes that there are various types of natural sugars: glucose (grape sugar); fructose (fruit sugar) and sucrose (cane and beet sugar), as well as honey, which is frequently mentioned in the Bible. The existence of cane sugar was reported by a disciple of Aristotle in the third century BCE. Its original source was apparently New Guinea on the shores of the Pacific Ocean. From there it was brought to Asia and India and then to China 200 years later. It reached Europe only during the seventh century, and the people of Portugal cultivated it as a crop in the Madeira Islands. Until the middle of the 15th century, sugar was enjoyed only by kings and counts, says Ikan. Queen Elizabeth I had a bad sweet tooth, carrying candy around in her pockets, and suffered from serious cavities.

There are also synthetic sugars, such as sorbitol and maltitol, and completely artificial sweeteners, including saccharine, cyclamate and aspartame. Each of these has its benefits and disadvantages. Saccharine was discovered by



This young girl will be pleased to know that, if scientists have their way, her super-sweet chocolate bar need not decay her teeth (when she gets them back). (Isaiah Karliovsky)

chance in 1879 by a chemist named Fahlberg who sensed sweetness on a piece of bread he was eating for dinner. The next day, he identified the source of the taste from chemicals he had been working on in the lab that rubbed off his hands and onto the bread. Saccharine is between 300 and 550 times sweeter than sucrose and is still very commonly used today.

Sodium cyclamate was also discovered by chance, in 1937. A chemist named Sveda noticed a sweet taste on cigarettes he had been smoking at work; the cyclamate too, had rubbed off his hands on to the tobacco. Cyclamate is 25 to 140 times sweeter than sugar. Its use was prohibited in 1970 when there were fears that it was carcinogenic, as mice fed tremendous amounts of it got cancer. But a few years later, careful scientific tests had shown that these suspicions were unfounded in the amounts normally consumed. Aspartame is another artificial sweetener, but eating it would cause harm in people suffering from the genetic defect PKU (phenylketonuria).

Some artificial sweeteners have an aftertaste: others break down in cooking or when exposed to acids. Some have a short shelf life. Thus none of those currently used around the world is regarded as the perfect artificial sweetener—safe, tasty, no-calorie and with no nutritive value.

But, say Ikan and Crammer, there are a number of old/new sweeteners from natural sources that may eventually qualify. One is stevioloside, a sweetener extracted from the South American shrub *Stevia rebaudiana*. It is the leaves of the plant, which has been growing in the region of Paraguay and Uruguay for a few

thousand years, that contain an active ingredient 300 times sweeter than sucrose. Rebaudioside A, another component of *Stevia* leaves, exists in more limited quantities in the leaf, and it is even better: sweet but without the somewhat bitter aftertaste of stevioloside.

The Paraguay Indians, notes Crammer, have clean white teeth, but they use these leaves extensively to sweeten their tea. Thus the plant's attractive qualities of being sweet but not causing tooth decay were apparent.

In 1980, aware of the properties of the *Stevia* plant, Ikan and Crammer obtained seeds of the plant from Prof. Osamu Tanaka of Suzugamine Women's College in

Hiroshima. With cooperation from Dr. Michael Avishai, director of the Hebrew University's botanical gardens, the plant was coaxed into thriving in Jerusalem's climate, even though it was very different from that of its native Paraguay. A plot was planted at Kibbutz Sha'ar Hanegev as well, supplying two kilos of the active ingredient needed to make a white-powdered sweetener.

Researchers in various parts of the world have developed processes to extract this ingredient, but Ikan and Crammer say their method is the best they know for processing. The method was patented by Yissum, the university's research-and-development arm.

The two chemists note that getting approval from the US Food and Drug Administration for marketing of stevioloside as a food additive is a long, uphill battle.

Although stevioloside has been found in extensive tests not to be carcinogenic or toxic, when it mixes with acids in the stomach, its metabolite (called steviol) is mutagenic (can produce genetic mutations). But this, says Ikan, "does not mean it causes cancer. Coffee and cola, for example, are mutagenic as well. The Delaney amendment to the American Food and Drug Laws that restricts use of food additives bars carcinogenic substances, but not mutagenic ones."

The use of *Stevia* leaves as a dietary supplement has been approved for the US market by the FDA, but not stevioloside itself. This sweetener, which has been used for many years in South America and Southeast Asia with no ill effects, has been approved for sale by the health authorities in Japan and other countries in the Far East.

Ikan and Crammer together with Avishai are planning to introduce a genetically modified plant that might be especially rich in *Rebaudioside A*. But the two scientists believe that if they succeed, this substance with the tongue-twisting name may be the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow.

Viper bites may precipitate heart attacks

HEALTH SCAN
POST HEALTH REPORTER

AVIPER bite can—in rare cases—cause an acute myocardial infarction (heart attack) in young patients who have no risk factors for coronary artery disease, according to doctors at Rebecca Sieff Hospital in Safed.

A team from the hospital's cardiology department reported recently on a 28-year-old Druse man who was bitten by a snake as he sat to rest under a tree in the Golan Heights. He was admitted to the hospital with severe pain at the site of the bite on his right arm, but an electrocardiogram also showed serious irregularities, which were confirmed by enzyme counts in blood tests. The readings returned to normal a week later and he recovered.

Dr. David Blonheim and colleagues at the government hospital note in an article, to be published in the *American Journal of Cardiology*, that viper bites are common in Israel. Two poisonous snakes known to exist in the North are *Vipera palaestinae* and *Vipera bormuelleri* (the latter is rare and appears only in areas higher than 1,500 meters above sea level). According to the man's description of the snake, he had apparently been bitten by the first type of viper.

The doctors said they can only

speculate about the mechanism by which viper venom apparently causes heart-attack symptoms. Weizmann Institute researchers recently reported that two horses injected with *Vipera palaestinae* venom for commercial production of antibodies had developed myocarditis, and a postmortem exam showed extensive death of heart-muscle tissue.

BLOODLESS TISSUE-TYPING
An unusual tissue-typing technique used at the Rabin Medical Center-Beilinson Campus was used recently to determine whether the aborted fetus of a raped woman was fathered by the rapist. The test, carried out at Petah Tikva hospital at the request of the police, found that the rapist was not the father.

The technique, developed in the US, is called high-resolution oligotyping. It uses tissue taken from the fetus to get a sample of its DNA and compare it with that of the mother and suspected father. Until the test was developed, only blood or semen could be used to obtain the DNA sample, and the results are less accurate. The test was conducted by Ronit Narinsky,

director of the hospital's molecular biology unit.

SWEET TRAVEL
Insulin-dependent diabetics can go abroad and function well if they get good advice on how to cope with their condition on the road, according to Dr. Yosef Kleinman, head of the metabolic unit at Jerusalem's Bikur Holim Hospital.

Kleinman says many diabetics come to his unit for advice on how to manage during an overseas trip. Kleinman suggests getting from their doctor an updated written report (in English) on their medical condition and pack an adequate supply of medications and syringes (in their original packaging so customs authorities do not become suspicious). They should also bring along packaged dried fruit, fruit juices and sugar tablets.

In a restaurant, the diabetic should ask that sauces be served separately so the amount eaten can be controlled. The diabetic should order first, so he won't be tempted by the food ordered by others at the table. Don't finish everything on the plate if the amount of carbohydrates is too great. Kleinman also advises against diabetics eating too much fresh fruit, which contains a lot of sugar.

SUNBIRDS AND MOONFLOWERS - and other Nature Notes. This is a very nicely produced collection of articles by D'vora Ben Shaul, which appeared over the years in The Jerusalem Post. A long-awaited gift for many regular readers of D'vora Ben Shaul's column, with drawings by Andrew Mann accompanying each article. Published by Hovev Hakelev, softcover, 145 pp. JP Price NIS 35 incl. VAT, p&p in Israel

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Marching into darkness

THE Olympic myth of a peaceful world enjoying fun and games just blew up with a roar in Atlanta. The one-world theme so beloved of speechmakers at the games is a world none of us lives in any more, if it ever existed.

We live in a world being slowly closed by security checks, iron gates and fear of flying. A random survey of the last 10 days of world news reveals more than a dozen terrorist actions across the globe and takes no account of scores of other terrorist campaigns in progress but temporarily dormant or just being planned.

Terrorism increasingly is the world war of our era, and it is getting worse, moving inexorably to what experts call "the big one" - the entry of nuclear or chemical blackmail to the scene. Tokyo has suffered the world's first mass chemical terrorism in its subways. France this week commemorated the random bombings of the Metro a year ago. The United States is still reeling from the second worst-ever aviation disaster which looks increasingly like a mirror image of the Lockerbie terrorist outrage.

While still inconclusive, the TWA Flight 800 bombing raises growing suspicions of Islamic fundamentalism. The bomb in Atlanta already has the feel of native, right-wing terrorism. Without prejudging the investigations, one may wonder what it means if these conclusions prove correct. There can be little in common between such polar opposite groups, any more than there is anything in common between Ireland's IRA, Spain's ETA, Sri Lanka's Tamil Tigers or Peru's Shining Path.

What it does mean is that in an increasingly fragmenting and confused world, there is a growing number of angry people who conclude that bombing their ideas into the international headlines is the only way to get them noticed. This may seem surprising. Like the

wishful thinkers at the Olympics who make rose-colored speeches about all mankind united under the flag of sport, there is another movement of naive optimists who have been preaching the global village, the Internet-and-media democracy where anyone with a computer or a camcorder can access an audience of millions.

Less sanguine observers might conclude that what we are witnessing is not new freedoms but new license, not global democracy but universal anarchy, a technological Tower of Babel. More contact with different people is not breeding understanding and tolerance - if anything it is merely rounding up more faces into which more bigots can scream fewer coherent opinions. More technology is not proving liberating, it is becoming more dangerous.

The FBI has warned that Islamic terrorists, planning to blow up dozens of American airliners, were communicating on the Internet using an unbreakable electronic code which was distributed freely against government advice by libertarian advocates of the philosophy that "information wants to be free." There again is that naive belief that good intentions will win over evil beliefs - what an Israeli might well call frier (sucker) philosophy.

Ten years after Israel was pilloried for bombing Saddam Hussein's nuclear factory, the world had to return in force to finish the job. After twenty years of disgracefully refusing to honor the memory of the Munich athletes, the Olympic Committee is standing to mourn more victims of Olympic terrorism. That is the reality of the world we live in, and until the international community gets together to say yes, this is the enemy and it must be destroyed by a joint effort, the purveyors of false dawns will continue leading everyone into even darker nights of terror.

Peace with security

PRIME Minister Binyamin Netanyahu was elected on the slogan "Peace with security." The callous drive-by shooting in the early hours of Friday morning, which killed Uri Munk and his daughter-in-law Rachel, and left Munk's son Ze'ev critically wounded, provides an early and unwanted first test of the premier's policies.

The terrorists' timing - the incident occurred only days after Foreign Minister David Levy met with Palestinian Authority leader Yasser Arafat in Gaza and on the same day US envoy Dennis Ross briefed policymakers here on Syria's stance on future peace talks - cannot have been coincidental. The vicious gunning down of an innocent family, inside Green Line Israel, is a stark reminder that the smiles and the handshakes of diplomats and leaders have not eradicated the deep-seated and fanatical opposition to Israel's existence among some of this region's residents.

Unfortunately, this reminder was not the first of its kind. Just over a month ago, in almost the same spot, Yaron and Efrat Ungar were mowed down in a similar drive-by attack, orphaning their two small children. Security officials believe a Hebron-based cell belonging to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, whose headquarters are in Damascus, is responsible for both these attacks, as well as one in January in the Hebron area that killed an army

doctor and medic. At the time of the Ungar killings, Police Inspector-General Assaf Hefetz said he did not see the location or method of their deaths as indicating the start of a trend. This assessment proved tragically wrong and Internal Security Minister Avigdor Kahalani would do well to ask Hefetz, ironically in Atlanta at present, on what basis he made these remarks.

Kahalani should also examine police deployment procedure last week with a particularly critical eye. Whenever a closure ends - and last week the five-month-old closure that followed this year's wave suicide bombings was substantially eased - the chances of a terror attack increase. One hopes last week's internal police bickering over Kahalani's criticism of the Jerusalem police force did not divert attention away from police plans for dealing with the easing of the closure.

The government, so far, has reacted to the killings in a similar fashion to its predecessor. A closure was immediately slapped on the territories and a demand made of the Palestinian Authority to step up its fight against Palestinian terrorism. In his election campaign, Netanyahu scoffed at such measures, saying they had proven ineffective. Before more innocent blood is shed, he must demonstrate that there is more to his leadership than slogans.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

'TZIPORI LIVE' Sir, - We were most appreciative of Haim Shapiro's coverage of the "Tzipori Live" living history production at Tzipori National Park. We found his description accurate and felt that he captured the spirit of the program.

However, we want to correct an important omission: "Tzipori Live" is the product of the creative initiative of Jerusalem dramatist and educator Joyce Klein, who conceived, wrote and directed the program. The project was made possible by grants from the CRB Foundation and the Jewish Agency.

MARC J. ROSENSTEIN, Director, Makom ba-Galil Seminar Center Moshav Shorashim.

SOAP OPERA Sir, - The nullification of the PLO Covenant has been the subject of a running controversy between Misha Louvish and other readers in the Letters Column of The Jerusalem Post. This has taken on the character of a soap opera and there are probably readers who await each episode with bated breath. There are also others who feel that this is presently an academic question whose resolution will become apparent in the course of time.

I respectfully suggest that those interested in continuing this debate use the telephone, the mails, or The Jerusalem Post home page on the Internet which is quite suitable for this purpose. In this way, the limited space of the Letters Column can be used for more practical and thought-provoking topics. Ginoi Shomron, JAY SHAPIRO

NIT-PICKING Sir, - Too many reporters are simply nit-pickers, constantly harping and carping at Mr. Netanyahu. We have a new prime minister who has been democratically elected. Why can't all these "writers" get behind Mr. Netanyahu and give him some encouragement and show the world that we support his new government, even if there are people who didn't vote for him? He needs all the help he can get in the "fight for peace." JESSICA FISCHER Michmoret.

CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS Sir, - In his letter published on July 19, Misha Louvish points out that the PLO Covenant was changed by virtue of Arafat's statements of 1988 and 1993 and as a result of the recent PLO decision that nullifies certain provisions. However, the proofs which Mr. Louvish brings contradict his thesis. If Arafat's words of 1988 had been of any value, why did the Rabin government need a further undertaking in 1993? And if the 1993 statement had meant anything, why did Messrs. Rabin and Peres keep pressing for the convention which finally met in 1996? Speaking of which, that convention mandated a committee to determine just what they meant. Has it convened yet? Has it been appointed yet? ISRAEL PICKHOLTZ Elazar.

WAGNER'S MUSIC Sir, - According to your report of July 16, Zubin Mehta "really wants to do Tristan and Isolde here." Surely by now Mr. Mehta must be aware that Wagner's rabid antisemitism is not the main and only reason we do not wish to hear his works. Wagner's music was the constant leitmotif of the Nazis and all they stood for. As long as one survivor remains to whom the sound of that music evokes painful memories of horror, we willingly deprive ourselves of Wagner's strident glorification of the Herrenvolk. There are enough works which remain by great composers - antisemitic or otherwise. BETTY MISHEIKER Jerusalem.

INSENSITIVITY Sir, - As a North American Israeli citizen, I am outraged by the manner in which you covered the "obscene advertising in Jerusalem." The "F" word, as it is euphemistically referred to, is not acceptable in any legitimate mainstream newspaper in North America today. The fact that you chose to cover the issue by not only printing the word in full, but including a photograph of the sign, reflects a disregard for the expectations and sensibilities of your readers - people like me who come from the cultural background that finds the word extremely offensive. Your insensitivity is, in my opinion, inexcusable, and disappointing in the extreme. NANCY PELED Hazorea.



Newcomers' needs

NEW immigrants are often confused about their rights and responsibilities under the Law of Return. There are informational pamphlets and immigrant counselors, but the system just isn't systematic enough.

Now, for the first time, an active aliya lobby organization, the Yisrael Ba'aliya Party, has been elected to the Knesset. With the country entering an era of prosperity and advanced Westernization, the public has become somewhat estranged from its Zionist purpose.

And so the new aliya lobby must garner the best available experts to form a task force to address the solid issues faced by new immigrants, and an immigrant protection authority modeled on a combination of the State Comptroller's Office, the Consumer Protection Authority and the Citizens' Information Bureau.

The new authority would have the power to act as ultimate ombudsman and advocate outside the immigrant absorption system. It would be granted the power to clarify the discrepancies and confusion that all too often characterize the absorption system.

That system is reminiscent of the social welfare system of 25 years ago, before it was reformed and reorganized. Reform involved a separation of responsibilities between the welfare system and the National Insurance Institute.

For more than 20 years now, the NII has provided computer print-outs that describe the citizen's rights and responsibilities as regards pension, disability, unemployment compensation and other similar areas.

This is precisely the kind of systematic response new immigrants must receive - and in their native language. Computer print-outs could be distributed and updated every few months, then explained in public meetings throughout the country. There is a legal requirement that immigrants receive all Jewish Agency or Absorption Ministry-related contracts or information in their native language, but it is often ignored.

There is no question that immigrants are in urgent need of legal assistance and systematic civics lessons, on consumer protection laws, for example.

DAVID BEDEIN

During their first years here immigrants can lose tremendous amounts of money because of their misunderstanding of the Israeli system. And it is common for unscrupulous firms to steal from new immigrants. The answer to this is a special police department to protect new immigrants.

An immigrant protection authority would also advocate the original purpose of the loan guarantees, as defined by the US Congress and as requested by the Israeli government in 1990. The authority could also turn its attention to the issues of aliya advocacy abroad, especially in the US, where the Ben-Gurion-Blaustein agreement is still functionally operable.

That agreement, reached in 1950 between prime minister David Ben-Gurion and Jacob Blaustein, the titular leader of American Jewish organizations, limited aliya advocacy to the Zionist youth movements. To this day, Israeli speakers for UIA, Israel Bonds and the Jewish federations are asked to play down aliya.

An immigrant protection authority could end that rule and pioneer new ways to bring American Jewish energy to Israel.

One great hurdle thwarting the immigration of young Americans is their need to repay student loans. The authority could turn to Israel Bonds, UIA, and the loan guarantee fund to repay those loans in exchange for a minimum of five years' residency in Israel that would include two years of IDF duty or national service.

It seems that Yisrael Ba'aliya will fight to protect new immigrants. At his victory celebration, Natan Sharansky declared that the new government must place the immigration of a million Jews to Israel as its priority for the years to come.

The way for Israel to be ready for such a challenge is to prepare the nation by means of a strong immigrant protection authority.

The writer, now director of Israel Resource, worked as a community organization social worker in direct-immigrant absorption 1973-86.

PICTURE POSTSCRIPT



Russian Orthodox believers crawl under the roots of an old tree during their pilgrimage to the River Velikaya. (Reuters)

POSTSCRIPTS

WARS, REVOLUTIONS, mobs, floods, air crashes, criminal conspiracies. All make news. And sometimes they kill the news people covering them. In recent years, that has happened somewhere in the world nearly once a week - 456 times in the last decade. A ceremony was held recently in Arlington, Virginia, dedicating

a monument to all journalists who died covering the news. Engraved within glass panels will be the names of 934 journalists who died in the line of duty. The first name on the list is James Ligan, part owner of a Baltimore newspaper. He was trampled to death in 1812 by a mob unhappy with the newspaper's content. No. 934 is Vadim

Alferyev, a crime reporter for The Glory of Sevastopol, a Ukrainian paper. He was beaten to death in 1995 at the entrance to his apartment building. Not yet listed are reporters who died this year, including Nathaniel Nash of The New York Times, who was aboard the plane carrying Commerce Secretary Ron Brown.

Us and them

LARRY DERFNER

OUR prime minister gives the TV cameras one of his best sincere looks and says: "Anyone who truly wants to help the weaker classes should support our economic program."

Many of us - those who are modern economic thinkers, who are too wise and mature to fall for that old liberal silliness anymore - are nodding our heads.

After all, what is the government to do? It has to cut the deficit. It can't tax the millionaires any more than it does because they make the economy go, and if the economy suffers, the poor suffer the worst, and we don't want that to happen.

The government can't tax the stock market, or stop lavishing billions of shekels on employers to help them out with their payroll taxes, either. That would hurt business, and business would fire workers and cut their salaries, and we want to protect workers.

This is the tender heart of supply-side, trickle-down economics. This is the humanitarian impulse behind US Republican policy, and behind the policy of the Republicans' favorite foreign leader.

Since somebody has to pay to keep this country running, and we can't, in all decency, hit up the rich, who do we hit up if we really want to help the weaker classes? Naturally, the weaker classes.

Charge them a bit more for doctor's and hospital visits, even though for the poor and especially for the elderly poor it's just one more expense they can't afford. Best of all, it lays down a precedent for charging them more in the future.

And don't forget to boost the price of medicines. Raise the basic bus fare to a reasonable NIS 3.75. If people don't like it, let them take cabs, buy cars or walk.

And what we need most of all, "as we enter the 21st century," is to make the school day shorter. Let the little monsters come home at noon again.

Anybody who really cares about their children's education will pay for afterschool "enrichment" classes, won't they?

And the rest? Well, we're going

We're catching up with America, that socioeconomic atrocity

to need a lot of dummies to take the place of all these foreign workers someday.

THIS IS the kind of social and economic policy the US has been running ever since Ronald Reagan came into office. It plays very well with the American middle class, not to mention the rich. It is the policy of choice among ambitious, hard-charging people everywhere, including Israel.

What these people don't want to admit, though, is that supply-side, trickle-down economics has devastated America.

There are millions of homeless people on the streets of that country - a lot of bums, some psychopaths, but mainly functional people who are literally begging to work. Until the 1980s, they at least had homes.

Among the developed nations of the world, the US is in a class by itself in homelessness, poverty, crime and drug addiction. It is a socioeconomic atrocity.

And the more unmanageable that country becomes, the less Americans want to invest in managing it. Nobody wants to pay taxes and nobody wants to help anyone. It can hardly be called a society at all.

But that's America - where the individual is asked little and given little, where he can rise as high or fall as low as he may, and no one will stop him at either end.

Israel is supposed to be different. Even if we observe this principle much, much more in the breach, we are supposed to look out for one another. We aren't supposed to take from the poor.

A great deal is asked of individuals in this country, mainly that they spend much of their lives defending it. But Netanyahu even wants to slash away at grants for demobilized soldiers.

Our prime minister is a big one for patriotism, for Israeli solidarity, for keeping that sense of "us" in our minds. But he practices an economics that achieves the opposite.

Of the world's 25 or so industrialized nations, Israel is said to have the second-widest income gap between rich and poor. Only America's is wider. But we're catching up.

The writer is a journalist living in Tel Aviv.

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom of the page.

July 28, 1996

Us and them

THE JERUSALEM POST

A review of commentary and humor from American Press Syndicates

AMERICAN OUTLOOK

Sunday, July 28, 1996



MARIE WOOLF

Sacred Cow

Lamm's 'no B.S.' Social Security agenda

By JOHN JUDIS

U.S. Reform Party candidate Richard Lamm has won high marks from editorialists for going after "sacred cows." But candor and boldness are not always useful attributes in a politician. It depends on what the issue is, and whether the politician is right or wrong about it. Winston Churchill on the Nazi peril was one thing. Richard Lamm on the U.S. Social Security is quite another.

For the last decade, Lamm has warned that Social Security in the U.S. is "heading for bankruptcy." "Social Security will create insecurity for America's children," Lamm declared July 9 when he announced his U.S. presidential candidacy. Social Security for Americans "will be broke when my children retire," he intoned last June. Lamm also frames the issue as one of "intergenerational equity." "Public policy," he maintains, "should not blindly transfer money from the young to the old."

Lamm says he is offering a "no B.S. agenda to the American people," but his pronouncements on Social Security — like those of other doom sayers — are almost entirely B.S. Is the U.S. Social Security going bankrupt? According to the U.S. Social Security Administration, the program will run a surplus for the next two decades, which will reach \$3.1 trillion in 2015. The American baby-boomers retiring will then force it to draw on that surplus to meet annual expenses. If nothing is done to raise revenue or reduce benefits, social security will incur a deficit in 2030. That's thirty-four years from now! And if American's sit on their hands for seventy-four years, the program will incur a deficit of 2.2 percent of payroll per year. Sure, that's a problem. But compared to, say, the solvency of the Medicare fund, it's a manageable one.

The eventual deficit could be met, as former U.S. Social Security Commissioner Robert Ball has proposed, by increasing the Social Security tax 2 percent (1 percent each on employees and employers) in the year 2050 and by allocating 40 percent of the trust fund to equity purchases rather than to lower-interest Treasury bills. Or it could be met now by raising the payroll tax on employees and employers 1.1 percent each. If all the problems were this dire, the U.S. Congress would only have to meet several months a year.

Is Lamm right that Social Security unfairly transfers wealth from young to old in America? That an unconscionable act of intergenerational inequity is taking place? Look at its origins. In the nineteenth century, most Americans lived on or near farms in large, extended families where costs

were shared among generations. As they got older, they worked less rather than retired. By the 1930s, Americans were living longer, living in smaller families in cities and working in other people's factories and offices until, if they survived past 65, they were forced to retire. Unable to count on their extended families, they sometimes became victims of poverty and of the powerlessness borne out of physical and mental deterioration.

The U.S. adoption of the Social Security Act in 1935, and its subsequent amendment, didn't just dramatically improve the lot of older Americans. It also improved the lives of their children by freeing them from the financial and emotional responsibility for taking care of their parents when they became unable to work. If anything, Social Security places undue burden not on the younger generation, but on their parents, who become responsible not only for bringing up their own children (an unfunded liability!), but also for funding their own retirement through Social Security taxes.

Lamm may be attempting to slay sacred cows, but his immediate target is old people in wheelchairs.

Lamm argues that Social Security recipients in America are making out like bandits. "The rate of return earned by today's retirees would make a loan shark blush," Lamm wrote in 1987. "The average retiree gets back his or her payroll taxes, plus tax-free interest, four times over from Social Security, and ten times over from Medicare." That's nonsense. The first generations of Social Security recipients naturally received more in benefits than they put in, but subsequent generations have increasingly put in about what they have drawn out.

Lamm and other critics of Social Security cook the figures by leaving out employer contributions and not counting what retirees would have received if they had kept their money in interest-bearing accounts. Assuming a 3 percent annual rate of return, Dean Baker of the Economic Policy Institute calculated that when an American who worked for forty-five years at average wage retired in 1994, he and his employer would contribute sixteen years to his income under Social Security. That's about how long he is expected to live.

Lamm also argues that Social Security trans-

fers money from the young to the "rich elderly." He's on only slightly firmer ground here. As Joseph Quinn and Olivia Mitchell of the U.S. Social Security Advisory Commission write in *The American Prospect*, Social Security "deliberately transfers resources from those with high lifetime earnings to those with low lifetime earnings." In 1996, American's monthly earnings up to \$437 translated into 90 cents of monthly benefits for each dollar. Earnings between \$437 and \$2,635 yielded only 32 cents for every dollar, and earnings above that only 15 cents.

Lamm, of course, is not the only person warning that the U.S. Social Security system is about to collapse or that the young are being robbed. He is joined by other American think-tanks and lobbies funded by the Investment Company Institute, the Securities Industries Association and other trade associations eager to make a killing from the system's privatization. But Lamm's hysteria is different from either the profiteers or from his fellow worry-wonks. He seems to resent the money and attention old people are receiving.

Lamm has repeatedly displayed a wanton callousness in his remarks about old people that he hasn't shown toward any other group. He became notorious in 1984 for saying old people have "a duty to die and get out of the way with all of our machines and artificial hearts and let the other society, our kids, build a reasonable life." He claimed later he was quoted out of context, but his writings are rife with similar statements, often involving malicious exaggeration. In 1990, he lamented that "thousands of times a day some terminally ill person is brought back to life so that he or she can die tomorrow at great cost to the American taxpayer." Lamm also betrays a lack of compassion for the elderly poor, complaining that "programs designed specifically for the poor are being slanted toward the elderly." The U.S. Medicaid's funding of nursing home care is "symbolic of how our limited resources are being taken away from the majority of the population." Would he prefer to toss the elderly poor out on street?

Lamm is not a stupid man. Many of his policy pronouncements — on trade, immigration, even on aspects of health care spending — are worth considering. His views on the aged, however, are not simply ill-founded but unfeeling. He may be attempting to slay sacred cows, but his immediate target is old people in wheelchairs. His candor should not be applauded but jeered.

John Judis is a senior editor of *The New Republic*, in which this article first appeared.

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Clear choice for Dole V.P. emerges

By ROBERT NOVAK

It is not known precisely what U.S. Republican presidential candidate Bob Dole thinks about Pennsylvania Governor Thomas Ridge as his running mate, but he has become the clear choice for vice president by Dole's staff.

One top Dole campaign official is putting out the word that Ridge has emerged from nowhere to reach the top of the VP list, and for now, there is not even a close second. Ridge is being pushed by Don Sipple, Dole's top media expert, and Jill Hanson, political director for the campaign. The candidate's schedule has been crafted lately to make sure he was seen in public with Ridge.

Ridge, an obscure 12-year congressman before being elected governor in 1994, is the least well-known among Republicans around the country of all the vice presidential prospects. Once the party's conservative activists focus on his pro-choice abortion position and his frequent congressional votes against former President Ronald Reagan's policies, his selection could generate trouble.

CLINTON'S TEST

Whether President Clinton signs the Republican-drafted welfare reform bill will be a test of influence by campaign strategist Dick Morris, who wants to preempt the most popular GOP positions.

Democratic Party leaders, both in Congress and around the country, are appalled that Clinton would even contemplate approving a measure that ends welfare as an entitlement. Passage in the House Thursday drew only 25 Democratic members.

With Clinton well ahead in the presidential polls, old-line Democrats are not protesting publicly. But they have conveyed word to the White House that the president should avoid abandoning the party's base in following Morris' designs.

WHERE WAS RUMSFELD?

With Dole's campaign in the dumps, policy co-director Donald Rumsfeld went to New Mexico for a weeklong vacation recently, irritating Dole insiders.

A former U.S. Congressman, White House chief of staff and secretary of defense, Rumsfeld emerged from some eight years of political silence to become a full-time adviser to Dole. While keeping a low public profile, he has been prodding Dole toward an aggressive economic policy behind the scenes.

Consequently, when Rumsfeld took off for New Mexico, it was a signal around Washington that the Dole campaign still has not reached a state of urgency.

INDICT LINDSEY?

Expert courtroom observers in Little Rock see the line of questioning taken Tuesday by federal prosecutors as an attempt to trap White House Counsel Bruce Lindsey into committing perjury in the second Whitewater trial.

Lindsey, one of President Clinton's oldest and closest political confidants, has been listed as an "unindicted co-conspirator" in the trial. But there has been speculation that Whitewater Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr might later seek an indictment of him. Prosecutor W. Hickman Ewing appeared to be maneuvering Lindsey to contradict himself under oath about the alleged conspiracy to finance Clinton's 1990 campaign for governor of Arkansas.

The opinion of trial-watchers was that while Lindsey did not hurt himself with the testimony, he did nothing to help Arkansas bankers Herbert Branscum and Robert Hill, the defendants in the conspiracy trial.

DISAPPOINTING LOTT

Conservatives who had expected happy days when U.S. Senator Trent Lott replaced Bob Dole as Senate majority leader were badly disappointed when he called up the chemical weapons treaty for ratification.

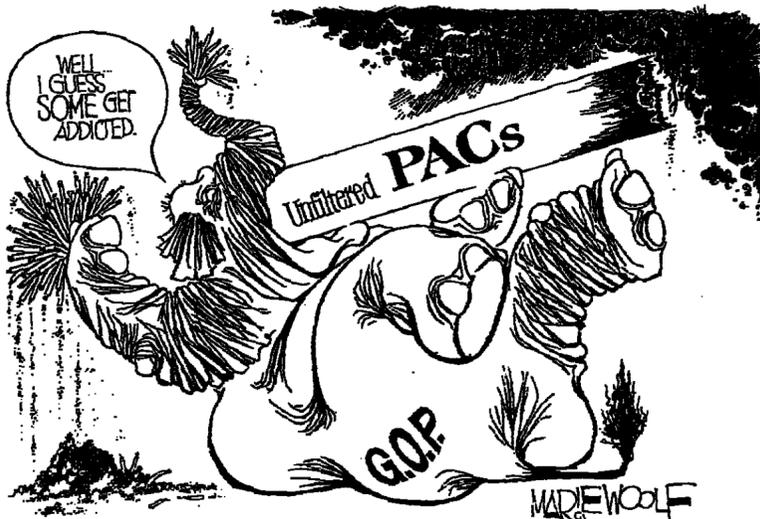
Lott shares the right wing's belief that the treaty's provisions cannot be verified and represent a disaster for U.S. national defense. Lott now is hoping that 34 senators will vote no to block the two-thirds vote needed for ratification of the treaty, a result he could have had if he simply refused to bring up the issue.

Lott called up the treaty in order to get Democratic senators to stop blocking the Defense Department's authorization. Nobody is really interested in that bill except Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman Strom Thurmond, who wants to take credit for its passage to help his tough campaign for re-election in South Carolina. Thurmond asked Lott, and the new majority leader said yes.

Robert Novak is a nationally syndicated columnist of the *Chicago Sun-Times*.

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EDITORIAL CARTOONS



U.S. Correct to Oppose Canada's Cuban Enterprises

BY CHARLES LANE

I an Delaney's kids won't be going to Disney World this year. Dad's company, the Canadian metals firm Sherritt International, runs a nickel mine and processing plant in Moa Bay, Cuba, that belonged to Americans before Fidel Castro nationalized it. Under the new Helms-Burton Law, Delaney is considered to be trafficking in stolen U.S. property. As punishment, he can't cross the border. Nor can his wife and children.

Should we feel bad about this? Yes, say *The New York Times* and other high-minded critics of Helms-Burton: The new law, the paper laments, runs "counter to normal American standards of conduct" and "offend[s] the sovereignty of America's closest allies." Canada, Mexico and Europe are crying foul, threatening retaliatory sanctions of their own. American trading partners, along with American foes of Helms-Burton, also contend the law (like the U.S. trade embargo itself) deprives Cuba of liberalizing contact with the outside world. If you want democracy, they say, start with capitalism.

But Sherritt's example, and that of other Canadians who do business in Cuba, shows that these foreign operations in Cuba are a caricature of competitive capitalism. Their impact is anything but subversive. Rather, they reinforce Castro's grip on power, just as American banana companies once bolstered the comprador elites of Central America. What's really offensive is the moral obtruseness with which the political and business elites of Europe and Canada view Castro's dictatorship, and the sanctimony with which they exploit Helms-Burton to vent cheap anti-American sentiment.

When Canadian investors come to Havana, they don't shop around for partners among the Cuban populace at large; the average Cuban can't own private property, much less engage in ventures with foreigners. All deals are negotiated with the government, often with Fidel personally. No competitive bids, no international tender offers in *The Economist*, just a nod from the man in charge — much as Fulgencio Batista used to cut backroom deals with U.S. Sugar in the Havana of the 1950s.

The Canadian government sometimes discreetly greases the wheels. Take the case of York Medical, Inc., an Ontario-based firm established recently for the express purpose of marketing Cuban-made drugs and medical equipment. Last year, Canada's foreign-aid agency paid travel and other costs for a representative of the firm to meet in Havana with Cuban biotechnology officials. The trip included a meeting with Castro at the Canadian Embassy arranged by former Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau — an "advisor" to York Medical whose relationship with Castro dates to the Trudeau government's opposition to U.S. Cuba policy. Saskatchewan's government invested almost \$250,000 in York Medical and further subsidizes it by testing Cuban diagnostic equipment in a provincial public hospital.

Cuba's Foreign Investment Law forbids Cubans from going to any foreign-owned mine or hotel to ask for a job. Nor, of course, are there free Cuban labor unions to bargain for the workforce collectively. Rather, Canadian companies

agree in advance to hire their Cuban workers through the Cuban national employment agency, which is controlled by the Communist Party — and vets workers for political loyalty. Simon Cooper, a Canadian hotelier on the island, told *The Globe and Mail* that he makes sure not to be "perceived as contracting directly with individuals [or] encouraging a free market in any way."

So much for liberalizing contact. What's more, Canadian firms don't pay Cuban workers directly. They give the employment agency a per-worker fee — in U.S. dollars — of which the vast majority is pocketed by the Castro regime. The Cuban state-run Geominerca enterprise, for example, gets \$2,700 per month for each Cuban geologist employed by Canada's MacDonald Mines. (MacDonald is developing gold deposits from which the Cuban government could realize half of all profits.) The geologists get 350 Cuban pesos from the government — less than \$10 at black market exchange rates. Foreign firms must set aside a modest number of dollars for "incentive" payments to workers, but this doesn't nearly make up the difference.

Delaney, the largest Canadian investor in Cuba, may be the most egregious beneficiary of this cozy system. In September 1990, he engineered a hostile takeover of Sherritt and its shuttered Alberta nickel refinery. The plant had gone bankrupt for lack of a cheap source of raw material. Meanwhile, the Soviets were pulling out of Cuba, and Castro was stuck with his own moribund nickel ore mine: Moa Bay, which the U.S. firm Freeport Sulfur built for \$75 million, only to have it nationalized in 1959 and run into the ground by Soviet and Czech advisers. In January 1991, Delaney flew his corporate jet to Havana and cut a deal on the mine with the comandante en jefe. Along with millions in working capital, Delaney brought a certain appropriate political sensibility to the table. Of Castro, he has said: "You don't keep his job by being a repressive dictator. You keep his job because you have a deeply felt sense of national pride and unity. He's charismatic, charming, a terrific listener whose depth of knowledge is very good."

Sherritt's investments have brought Moa Bay back up to the level of production Freeport once envisioned. Cuban nickel output climbed from 26,000 tons in 1994 to 44,000 tons in 1995. Castro's regime profits from its share of the \$16 million annual payroll at Moa Bay. It also gets half the earnings — \$26.6 million in 1995 — from sales of finished nickel made by Sherritt's refinery in Alberta. Before his U.S. visa was revoked, Delaney said he planned to invest \$165 million more in Cuba over the next five years. He is buying into hotels and recently paid Castro \$10 million for oil deposits claimed by a U.S. firm.

Cuban workers at Canadian firms are, to be sure, treated a bit better than those who drudge away in the domestic Cuban economy. Sherritt gave miners with overalls hard hats, steel-toed boots and new washrooms. The company also claims to be investing in an environmental cleanup of the Moa Bay operation, though residents have told the Canadian press of stinging, rust-colored smoke pouring from the plant's chimneys and metal-laced mine run-off flowing into the bay.

Nevertheless, Canadian investors in Cuba sound defensive about their participation in a labor system no Canadian worker would tolerate for five minutes. Just as Castro's apologists cite Cuba's allegedly bountiful social services to mitigate Castro's political repression, so Canadian businessmen invoke Cuban welfareism to rationalize their exploitation of cheap, government-supplied Cuban labor. Cooper, for one, told *The Globe and Mail* that Cuba is "a cradle to grave socialist country that takes [care] to one degree or another of all the needs of its people. I wouldn't presume to judge the degree to which the population is or isn't exploited."

Delaney, too, poses as a protector of Cuba's egalitarian status quo. "If we were paying them directly, would it be better?" he mused to *The Globe and Mail*. "You can have a long, long social debate about that... if we went in and put all the employees on a dollar wage, it would destroy the social fabric of Moa Bay. You would have a two-tier society and that's not in our interest." Ian Delaney is not one for long, long social debates. As the *Toronto Star* put it, "doing business with a dictator has been a rewarding personal and business experience." "I only have two responsibilities," he told the paper. "That is to keep the balance sheet solvent, and get the strategy right."

Trying to contain the ire of Canada and other Western governments, the Clinton administration has said it will postpone implementation of some Helms-Burton provisions, pending a campaign to convert the allies to its cause. One idea is to apply to Cuba a version of the Sullivan Principles, the code of humane conduct U.S. businesses adhered to in South Africa during apartheid. It's hard to see how any democratic government could object to this, though they'll probably try.

President Clinton got tough on Western subsidization of Castro only after the Cuban air force shot down two Cuban-American civilian planes in international waters last February, threatening to make Cuba an election issue in 1996. But Clinton's lonely stand is the right one, whether he himself believes in it or not. Helms-Burton may not be the most surgical instrument. Certainly it's not the most diplomatic. But throwing Cuba open to Ian Delaney and his ilk is no solution, either. When it comes to dealing with Castro, it is the U.S.'s northern neighbors who occupy the moral low ground.

Charles Lane is a senior editor of *The New Republic*, in which this article first appeared.

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AMERICAN OUTLOOK

PRODUCED BY:
CHICAGO
SUN-TIMES
FEATURES
SYNDICATE

delaney 1996

SUNDAY COMICS

Doonesbury

G.B. TRUDEAU

ANYTHING BIG HAPPENING TODAY? "SOMETHING BIG IS GOING ON!"

ANYTHING ELSE? "HE'S NOT REALLY!"

WELL, CAN YOU BELIEVE THE NEWS THIS MORNING IS STILL DOING?

THIS IS SUCH A DISAPPOINTMENT. I'M SURE THE NEWS SHOULD BE ALL ABOUT THE GREAT NEWS. I'M SURE THE NEWS SHOULD BE ALL ABOUT THE GREAT NEWS. I'M SURE THE NEWS SHOULD BE ALL ABOUT THE GREAT NEWS.

ONLY ONE THING IS MISSING FROM THE NEWS. THE NEWS SHOULD BE ALL ABOUT THE GREAT NEWS. I'M SURE THE NEWS SHOULD BE ALL ABOUT THE GREAT NEWS. I'M SURE THE NEWS SHOULD BE ALL ABOUT THE GREAT NEWS.

WELL, DON'T WORRY. THE NEWS SHOULD BE ALL ABOUT THE GREAT NEWS. I'M SURE THE NEWS SHOULD BE ALL ABOUT THE GREAT NEWS. I'M SURE THE NEWS SHOULD BE ALL ABOUT THE GREAT NEWS.

I'M SURE THE NEWS SHOULD BE ALL ABOUT THE GREAT NEWS. I'M SURE THE NEWS SHOULD BE ALL ABOUT THE GREAT NEWS. I'M SURE THE NEWS SHOULD BE ALL ABOUT THE GREAT NEWS.

PEANUTS

HEY, MANAGER...

I WAS JUST WONDERING...

DO YOU THINK THIS RAIN AND THIS WIND MIGHT CAUSE OUR GAME TO BE...

I MEAN, HAVE YOU THOUGHT THAT...

RIGHT FIELDERS ALWAYS SEEM HARD TO TALK TO

STUPID

By JEFF MEYER

PLAY BALL!

EASY FOR YOU TO SAY.

SKYLER!

HERE'S A PEN.

AND TAKE THIS BOX OF BASEBALLS.

YOU WANT ME TO AUTOGRAPH THEM?

NO, JUST A RETURN ADDRESS.

YOU'RE PITCHING TODAY.

Calvin and Hobbes

By BILLY GARDNER

WANNA TOSS THE OLD PIGEON AROUND?

HECK NO.

THE CENTER SNAPS THE BALL!

THE QUARTERBACK LOOKS FOR AN OPENING!

THE DEFENSE DOWNSTAIRS BENEATH THE COMING ONE-SIDEDLY THE QUARTERBACK, JUMPS AND DODGES!

HOBBS BEINGS CALVIN PRESSES!

AN AMAZING CATCH! HOBBS IS AT THE 30... THE 20... THE 10...

BUT HE'S TACKLED FROM BEHIND AND LATERALS TO CALVIN SO HE CAN MAKE THE TOUCHDOWN!

BUT CALVIN FUMBLES THE BALL AND HOBBS RECOVERS IT!

BUT A PENALTY IS CALLED ON THE PLAY AND HOBBS IS SENT TO THE BENCH!

HOBBS DEFECTS TO THE OTHER TEAM AND IS GREETED WITH ENTHUSIASTIC CHEERS! THE CROWD GOES WILD!

CALVIN PREPARES TO CROPLE THE TROUBLE WITH AN ILLEGAL FACE MASK PULL!

HOBBS DEFIES HIM BY POURING OUT HIS MOUTH GUARD ONTO CALVIN'S HELMET!

BOY, YOU CAN SEE WHY FOOTBALL IS SUCH A VIOLENT GAME!

HOBBS' TEAM GAINS A YARD! ALL THE CHEERLEADERS COME OUT FOR SMOOGIES!!

BEACH

FFFFFFFFFFF

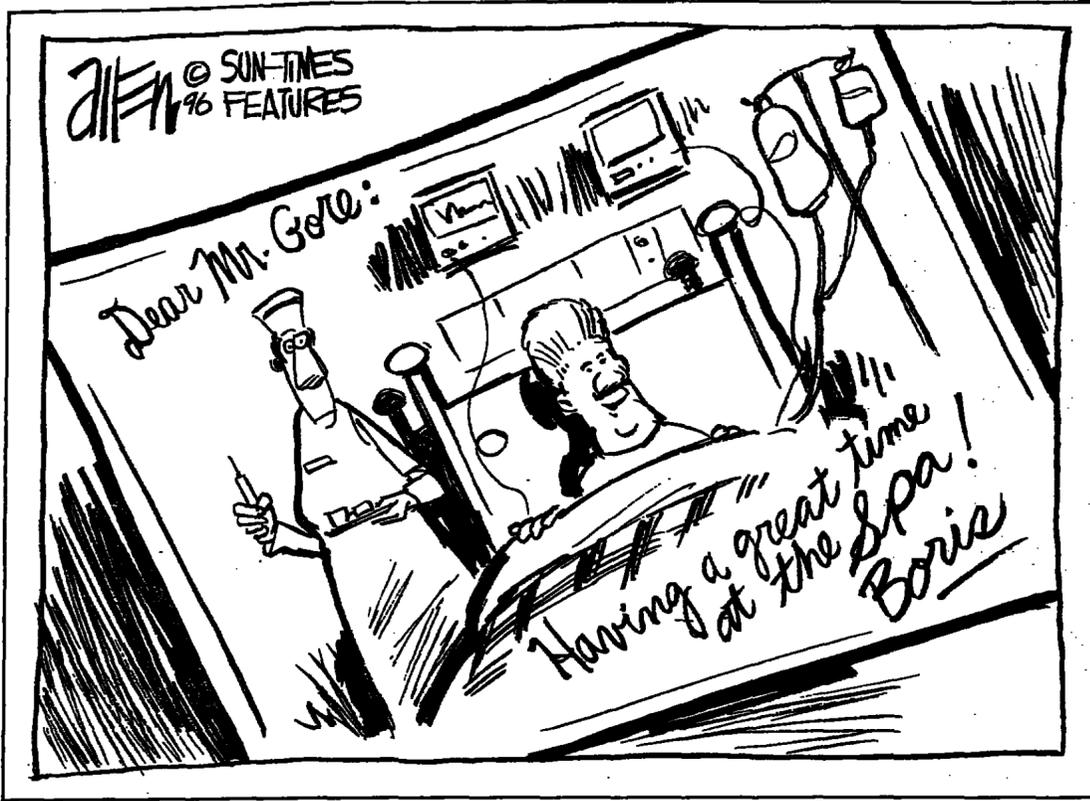
GROS HAVE FUN AT BEACH.

TODAY'S SUNDAY PUZZLE

- ACROSS**
- 1 Milan's La -
 - 6 Wound mark
 - 10 Type of envelope
 - 16 San Diego player
 - 21 Avid
 - 22 Honolulu's island
 - 23 Middle awards
 - 24 Flat top -
 - 25 Turnpike problem
 - 27 1995 Kentucky Derby winner
 - 29 Feed quantity
 - 30 Type of chair or sofa
 - 31 Reptaurator Tools -
 - 32 Loton ingredient
 - 33 Greek letter
 - 34 Animal enclosure
 - 35 Claim on property
 - 36 Dissension
 - 38 Fornite
 - 40 Long time
 - 41 Ogle
 - 42 Suit talk
 - 44 Compass pt.
 - 45 Shih Tzu, e.g.
 - 48 Pigeon -
 - 49 Inoperative
 - 51 Impaled but unspoken
 - 55 Expect
 - 56 Took care of the bills
 - 57 Gov. Whitman's capital
 - 59 Talk on cargo
 - 60 Lion's paws
 - 61 Farm building
 - 62 Pasha part
 - 63 College military gp.
 - 65 Through
 - 66 "Exodus" hero
 - 67 Island dance
 - 68 Cornmeal porridge
 - 69 New York, New York
 - 71 Loner
 - 73 Dove
- DOWN**
- 1 Bring about
 - 2 Chill con -
 - 3 Acorny time
 - 4 Deposed
 - 5 Sandy's comment
 - 6 Statue base
 - 7 Style of cooking
 - 8 Pigwood stopper
 - 9 Hard liquor
 - 10 Clergyman
 - 11 Greek mouse
 - 12 Furnished food
 - 13 Lodge
 - 14 Doctor's mother
 - 15 Writer - Rogers
 - 16 Sherry display
 - 17 Arab leather
 - 18 Removed (head)
 - 19 Right-hand page
 - 20 Actor Hawk
 - 21 Cake topping
 - 22 Judge's garment
 - 23 Storage building
 - 24 Booze
 - 25 - off, started a golf game
 - 26 Visualized
 - 27 Actress Patricia -
 - 28 Mrs. Kovacs
 - 29 Cut of meat
 - 30 Competitive rush
 - 31 Truman's fireplace
 - 32 Cognizant
 - 33 Press this in a mail emergency
 - 34 Scarier's home
 - 35 Harvest
 - 36 Indian city
 - 37 "Paler Pier" character
 - 38 Perfect
 - 39 Lead-in alloy
 - 40 Not bright
 - 41 Heavy riding master
 - 42 Ultimate degree
 - 43 Indistinct
 - 44 Crumbly New
 - 45 One - fill all
 - 46 Head Fr.
 - 47 Statue
 - 48 Strong wind
 - 49 Emulate Kate Moss
 - 50 Drive (to car)
 - 51 French soldier
 - 52 Carves shelter
 - 53 Ms. Shriver
 - 54 Longtime
 - 55 "Call Me -"
 - 56 Wharf
 - 57 Call residence
 - 58 Make fun of
 - 59 Panstrate
 - 60 - de plume
 - 61 Baldwin or Guinness
 - 62 Hotel unit
 - 63 State (in price)
 - 64 Phrase
 - 65 Stuff
 - 66 Julia Verna character
 - 67 Brainsom
 - 68 Diva's solo
 - 69 Paper-roll folder
 - 70 L.O.C.
 - 71 Chocolate cookies
 - 72 State (in price)
 - 73 Actor Fox
 - 74 Menace
 - 75 Attack on all sides
 - 76 Mrs. Holmday
 - 77 Tied (stone)
 - 78 Postpone
 - 79 Actress Hopkins
 - 80 Mrs. Holmday
 - 81 Beginning
 - 82 Raccoon's cousin
 - 83 Hurler
 - 84 Put forth (effort)
 - 85 Number of cat's lives
 - 86 Talon
 - 87 Heavy talk
 - 88 California fruit
 - 89 Short swim
 - 90 Fivel of NBC
 - 91 Hoje!

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AMERICAN
OUTLOOK



Gulf War: Why Class Divisions Threaten Democracy

BY MICHAEL WALZER

For much of the last decade, academic and public debate has focused intensely on whether multiculturalism — sometimes interpreted as healthy pluralism, sometimes as frightening division — is leading, in Arthur Schlesinger's words, to the "The Disuniting of America." But lost in the arguments over race, gender and immigration is the threat to American culture posed by a different division: the one between rich and poor. A recent U.S. Census Bureau report reveals that in 1994, the last year for which complete data are available, the richest 20 percent of Americans earned close to 50 percent of the country's total income while the poorest 20 percent earned only a little more than 5 percent.

Though we've come to treat such news as inevitable, it isn't. The free movement of capital, labor and commodities obviously makes for inequality, but not for the gulf we now see in the U.S. While inequality has been increasing for the past twenty-five years, before that it declined for several decades. And the reasons for both the recent increase and for the previous decline are more political than economic.

The modestly increasing egalitarianism of American society in the 1940s and '50s depended on what John Kenneth Galbraith called "countervailing power." A key example was the power of the labor movement to counter corporate America's search for profits. The development of this balance, Galbraith wrote forty-four years ago in *American Capitalism*, is a "normal economic process." But Galbraith recognized that, to succeed, countervailing power requires the intervention of the state. Workers organize naturally to strengthen their market position, but they will just as naturally be repressed by owners and managers unless they receive political protection.

Today's income inequality in the U.S. stems from a dramatic loss of such protection. Despite a recent spate of good publicity stemming from the AFL-CIO's effective attacks on Republican congressional candidates, labor's influence remains in deep decline. Former U.S. President Ronald Reagan's 1981 replacement of striking air traffic controllers crippled the effectiveness of strikes, and their frequency has declined substantially in recent years. U.S. President Clinton's unfulfilled 1992 campaign promise to outlaw the hiring of replacement workers notwithstanding, the federal government remains indifferent to labor's plight. Labor's weakness has made possible a series of aggressive campaigns — first by the Reagan administration, and now by the Gingrich

Congress — on behalf of greater inequality. These campaigns — which combine a celebration of the free market with attacks on government regulation, federal welfare entitlements and the progressive income tax — combine theory and practice in ways that would have made the old left envious.

American business's need to remain globally competitive is part of the reason for these campaigns, but, more importantly, it is the rationale. No doubt, the new global economy poses a hard question: How much room to maneuver do national governments have in regulating their economies and providing welfare services? But the example of our European and Asian competitors, who face the same pressures to cut public spending, suggests there is, given the political will, at least room enough to avoid the kinds of inequality now developing in the U.S. Third World standards (sweat shops, unenforced safety rules, intensified discipline on the shop floor, loss of health insurance, lower wages, and so on) are not being imposed on American workers to "save" their jobs. The imposition has at least something to do with the prospect of Third World fortunes for

The stigmatizing of "welfare mothers," the challenge to universal entitlements like Medicare and Social Security, the drift toward means-tested, welfare programs — these are early examples of social tyranny.

American owners and managers.

Galbraith describes countervailing power as a feature of American capitalism. It is better described, it seems to me, as a feature of liberal democracy, a political order that systematically limits the use of power. The limits work in the market only if they work in state and society as well. They depend upon civic responsibility and popular liveliness as much as upon entrepreneurial invention.

The kind of inequality toward which America is drifting will make it harder to sustain a responsible and lively public. With rare exceptions, men and women do not enter the political arena as individuals, on their own. They come in parties and movements, organized for a purpose, defending their interests and ideals. There are still groups like that: femi-

nists, environmentalists, Christian rightists, and so on. But the media's homogenization of American life, and the resulting decline of distinctive working class cultures, means that material interests and egalitarian ideals are difficult to defend today, difficult even to represent coherently. Hence the general decline in political participation in the U.S., especially at lower educational and income levels.

What follows from this decline is uncertain, but one possibility is populism of a kind that has long been absent from American life: a frightened, angry and disorganized mass periodically mobilized by demagogues, cult figures and tinhorn charismatics. This kind of populism, perhaps foreshadowed by Pat Buchanan, Ross Perot and Louis Farrakhan, is the product of a certain sort of inequality: where the differences are radical, where they are not mediated by strong middling groups, where the "lower orders" are without their own institutions or habits of collective action.

So inequality is dangerous for liberal democracy. And the dangers are cumulative: disparities of wealth make it difficult to organize countervailing powers, and the absence of countervailing powers makes for increasingly radical disparities. The long-term effect of this process, the characteristic product of radical inequality, is tyranny in everyday life: the arrogance of the wealthy, the humbling of the poor. America is not there yet, but the stigmatizing of "welfare mothers," the challenge to universal entitlements like Medicare and Social Security, the drift toward means-tested, welfare programs — these are early examples of social tyranny. That there is so little resistance to these trends suggests that Americans are already feeling the cumulative impact of inequality.

Democracy is at risk when the fellowship of citizens resonates so weakly, when we are so unready to come to each other's aid. Yet the U.S. still has a fairly strong economy; a multitude of voluntary associations and social movements, large numbers of politically competent men and women, a basically liberal state with constitutional protections for dissent and protest. There is still fundamentally decent politics. What the U.S. Census Bureau report means is that all of it is at risk. And there is a general paralysis in the American political system when it comes to addressing it. I am not sure about specific policies, but it might begin by reviving the theory and practice of countervailing power.

Michael Walzer frequently writes for *The New Republic*, in which this article first appeared.

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Jews need not fear conversion efforts

BY ALAN DERSHOWITZ

When the U.S. Southern Baptist convention recently adopted a resolution calling for a major campaign to convert the Jews, the frightened reaction of some Jews made me think I was in Spain at the time of the Inquisition. As a committed Jew, my response to the Baptist announcement was "go ahead and try." I have no fear of conversion efforts by any church — so long as they do not have the power of the state behind them.

The Jewish fear of conversion campaigns is understandable, in light of the long history of forced conversions by churches which had the power of the state, the law and the army behind them. The state must remain entirely neutral in the battle for souls.

Even when threats of physical violence were not used, laws which discriminated against Jews were often the impetus behind conversion. Benjamin Disraeli could not have become the prime minister of England if he had remained a Jew, since the law of England required officials to be Christian. This process of conversion for career advancement was best exemplified by a story involving a famous Russian professor named Chwolson, who was asked why he converted from Judaism to Russian Orthodoxy. He responded "out of conviction." "What conviction?" he was asked. He answered, "our of the conviction that it was better to be a professor in St. Petersburg than a Hebrew teacher in Shklopol."

Today in America, there are no state-imposed reasons for conversion. U.S. law bars discrimination on the basis of religion. The high wall of separation between church and state prohibits the state from helping any church to secure converts.

So what do Jews have to fear? We can just say no. If a Baptist can persuade a Jew that his salvation is in Jesus, so be it. If a Jew can persuade a Baptist to convert to Judaism, so be it. That is the American way. Are we, as Jews, so insecure in the power of our ideas, our faith and our God that we are afraid of a little healthy competition? To the contrary, there is probably nothing better than a good fire and brimstone sermon from a born-again Baptist to solidify the determination of a wavering Jew to return to his or her tradition.

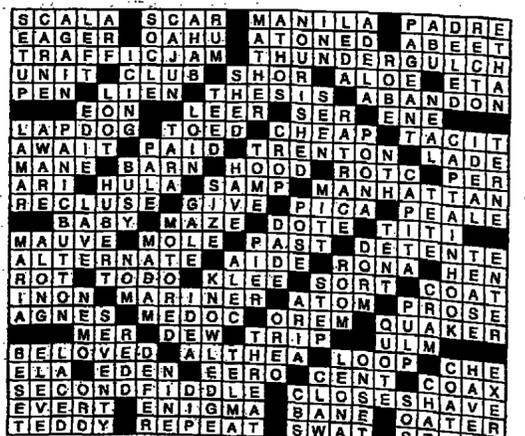
Jews today do have a problem, but it does not come from other religions trying to convert us. It comes instead from our children choosing to abandon their religious heritage, not in favor of some other religion, but in favor of general assimilation. We have failed to educate our children to appreciate their heritage. Our enemies are not Christians seeking to convert us, but rather our own lethargy. The Baptist resolution may, in an ironic twist, help keep more Jews Jewish.

So let the contest begin. Historically, few Jews have ever been won over to Christianity by pure argumentation and without coercion. We are a stiff-necked people, as those who have tried to convert us in the past have learned. Their time and money would be better spent on educating their own members on the positive contributions Jews have made to their lives and how much poorer a world we would all live in without the diversity of religious views reflected in such a great country as the U.S., where all are equal before the law.

The announcement of the Baptist efforts to convert me and my co-religionists made me once again appreciate the importance of the separation of church and state. If an established church in a country with no wall of separation had announced a campaign of conversion, then there would be cause for concern. But in America there is no need to worry, precisely because we have a high wall of separation between government and religion. Here in the U.S. we are free to educate our children Jewishly, to teach them how to resist the importunings of other religions, and to choose for ourselves — without any pressure — what to believe. Every American — whether Christian, Jewish, Muslim, Buddhist, agnostic or atheist — benefits from the high wall of separation. No religion which is confident in the truth of its message should need the state to promote its Gospel. Let the marketplace of ideas and faiths remain open and let the state stay out entirely of the business of competing for souls.

Alan M. Dershowitz is a professor of law at Harvard University. His newest book is "Reasonable Doubts" (Simon & Schuster).

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alexio:isa

David Brauner

10 Commandments (part II)

ON CAMERA
DAVID BRAUNER

Continuing with the 10 Commandments of Photography:

5. Honor thy negatives and thy prints, that their days may be long.

Recently I interviewed a lovely gentleman concerning a photographer relative. When it came time for him to show me a picture of his late brother, he produced a disorganized collection of envelopes with unmatched prints and negatives, and slides held together by rubber bands.

Clearly, organizing a lifetime of family snapshots and holiday pictures requires precious time and effort. So, busy folk look at newly processed pictures once, perhaps send one or two to friends or relatives, and then relegate the envelope to a drawer.

But at certain quiet times in our lives - for instance, during extended holidays or over a rare long weekend with nothing on TV but sports and old movies - organizing stacks of old photos can be a pleasing, even comforting pastime.

Prepare for this time by at least writing the date and a few details (names of people, ages, places, occasions) on the envelope you get back from the photo finisher. Number the envelopes for easy reference. Keep two or three empty photo albums in stock.

Consider sorting your collection in ways other than strictly chronological. You might try subjects - a separate album for close family, another for relatives and friends, and yet others for places, events, pets, and so forth.

Choose only the best pictures, in the sense meaningful to you, for preservation in your albums. Note the negative's envelope number on the back of each picture so you can find the negative if necessary. And last but not least, enjoy looking at your album once in a while. The pleasure is yours.

6. Thou shalt not use thy camera indiscreetly.

The camera is an invasive, indeed, intimidating tool. Many people simply do not like having their picture taken. Children and even animals can easily be upset by someone pointing a camera at them.

Veteran photo reporter Dr. Nahum "Tim" Gidal, now 86, recalled photographing a Hassidic wedding in Jerusalem 66 years ago.

"I knew the rabbi wasn't happy about my being there, but our eyes met and he understood that I was just doing my job," he said. "I saw the twinkle in his eye as the signal to go ahead."

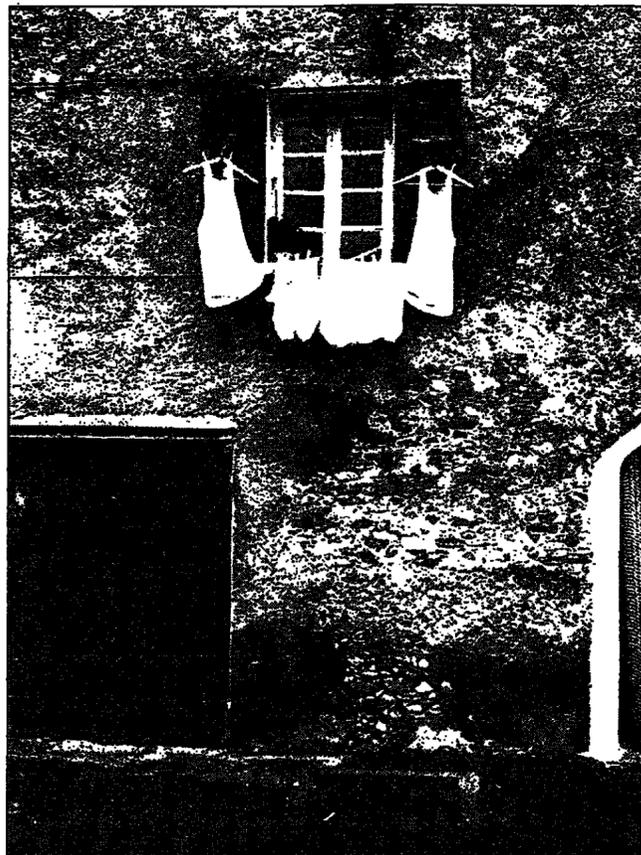
The most important skill of the photographer is "his ability to communicate," Gidal elaborated.

Equally important is discretion. "Never molest anyone with a camera, and they won't molest you," he said.

7. Thou shalt not be satisfied with all thy pictures.

"Thirty-six satisfactory exposures on a roll means a photographer is not trying anything new," according to Freeman Patterson, a Canadian-born nature photographer and philosopher.

8. Thou shalt not cease to observe.



The best equipment is a good eye: Symmetry in southern France.

(David Brauner)

The camera is an instrument that teaches people to see, and appreciate, life. Even without a camera in my hand, I see pictures. I observe fine details of facial expressions; I appreciate lessons of humor and pathos woven into the tapestry of everyday behavior that is all around us.

Observation teaches the photographer to recognize simplicity. Separating the one or two important elements from among the constant flow of visual stimuli is what makes a good picture.

Not long ago, a photograph in an open exhibition on Jerusalem's breezy Ben-Yehuda Street captivated my eye. The picture, taken by Romanian-born art photographer Dinu Mendrea, depicted a wheelchair and a baby's stroller both empty, standing against the Western Wall. The poignant juxtaposition of youth and aging against the symbol of eternity summed up the nature of life as no words could.

9. Thou shalt not cease to use thy imagination.

How many times have the Pyramids, the Eiffel Tower and the Taj Mahal been photographed? And yet the amazing thing is some photographers always come up with a new wrinkle - a different angle, an unusual bit of foreground interest or an atypical effect produced by a filter or artistic darkroom technique. There are no limits to imagination.

10. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's camera, or thy neighbor's equipment, or any pictures that are thy neighbor's.

The best equipment is a good eye. Learn to admire rather than be envious of another photographer's work. The good photographers learn from everybody and copy no one.

And one last element, most essential for every photographer - not a commandment, but a wish - Good Luck.



MEIR RONNEN ©96

That time of life, when the kids still have a foot in the door...

SOMEWHERE in between mid-life crisis, the 20-year itch and the empty-nest syndrome, I have discovered a new stage in life which I would respectfully suggest be named "The Diminishing Family Phenomenon."

The DFP is not really a modern development, but like the recently discovered galaxies, has always been out there. It is especially characteristic of large families going through the metamorphosis of becoming a small or a normal-sized family.

Say your first eight, nine kids are grown up in the army/away at school/abroad. Nevertheless, with one or two kids still around, it is characteristic of those displaying the syndrome to continue cooking in eight-liter pots (and having the soup around for the entire month).

The Master of the House will still *shop* home basket loads of groceries from the market, because "you never know when someone will drop by."

And indeed when the said offspring come home for a weekend from their own homes/ the army/ university/ camp - usually with accompaniment - they do indeed eat you out of house and home. The place fills up, the noise level is back to normal and the philosophy of keeping the fridge full and the big pots at hand is justified.

But for the larger part of the week, the household is dry, empty

LEAH ABRAMOWITZ

and abandoned.

The Diminishing Family Phenomenon manifests itself in other aspects. Where once the washing machine did overtime two or three loads a day, the laundry is now reduced to two or three loads a week. The second phone that was installed when the teenagers were at their peak level now rings only for a wrong number, or when a kid wants to know, "When is Nafali coming home?"

The house is depressingly clean and neat, like an old-age home. On trips, the parents undergoing withdrawal symptoms will still excitedly point out a passing camel or tractor, much to the amusement of the grown-ups sharing the car.

At the book fair you'll still see them browsing through the children's literature tables, even though their youngest child is reading A.B. Yehoshua and their oldest grandchild is already four months old. The younger children in diminishing families are in unique positions. On the one hand they are brought up by many parents, their older siblings taking the responsibility to "educate them properly."

On the other hand they grow up almost as if they were an only child, with all the difficulties attendant to that distinguished role. The irony of the situation is

constantly being brought home to the aging parents as they are told, "You're spoiling him." "You never let us get away with that kind of behavior," or (the absolute limit), "You don't know how to raise children anymore."

But just wait, who do they consult at 2 in the morning when their pride and joy has whooping cough?

The grown-up children do return to their roots, even when they're sated, and especially in times of crisis and loss. You'll get a telephone call out of the blue from Ayelet in National Service to ask solicitously, "How're you mom? How's dad? Say are there any extra *dubonim* in the house? I must have forgotten my coat on the bus yesterday... Would it be too much trouble to send that blue one that's got a torn pocket? Thanks a ton..."

Or the son who comes home from the army, war weary and exhausted. He sleeps for 15 hours, eats for three and disappears with his friends for the balance of the weekend. "Great Shabbat! Great Shabbat!" and he's off until the next time.

The DFP situation, mind you, has many advantages: Chocolate bars left overnight are still there in the morning, PTA meetings are not weekly events, the dentist's mortgage is no longer financed solely by one family, and there's time to talk to one another again.

How the top of the pops stumbled into being

"SAYIN' Alive" wound a roundabout route from Robin Gibb's pen to America's ears - from London to Miami, in a rough draft scribbled on an airplane ticket's margins. And but for the Bee Gees' change of heart, it might have been called "Buried Alive."

These are just two of the irresistible, pop music tidbits that emerge in *Songs In The Rough*, a collection of more than 70 rough drafts of pop songs, usually handwritten, culled by singer-songwriter Stephen Bishop.

It's an odd glimpse into a creative process, rarely seen outside its industry, that gave birth to some of the century's popular songs.

"This Land is Your Land," for example, was originally titled "God Blessed America" and written on three-ring notebook paper in Woody Guthrie's meticulous script. And Paul Williams' song for the Carpenters, "We've Only Just Begun," was only just begun on the back of a torn envelope.

"These drafts connect you with the artists - their thought processes, how songs evolved," Bishop says. "Most people, when they're writing, don't think it's important."

"When the Magna Carta was being signed, they knew it was going to last. But most of what's written today, you don't think it'll be permanent, when you're writing it. So I wanted to make sure these were preserved."

Bishop undertook the project in 1992 when, his arm in a cast, he was unable to play guitar for two months. "I just decided it must be fate," he says. He began calling friends and acquaintances looking for what he calls "the little acorns from which the tall oak trees would grow."

He includes one of his own drafts in the book - "On and On," perhaps his best-known song. The first line goes: "Down in Jamaica they got lots of pretty women. Steal your money, then they break your heart."

The original went: "Feed you mangoes, then they break your heart."

"I think it was the right move to change that," Bishop says dryly.

The variety of the songs included in the book underscore what a

chore he undertook, and each draft's crossed-out, rejected parts and the margin notes are endlessly intriguing.

Elvis Presley's "Heartbreak Hotel," written by Mae Boren Axton and Tommy Durden, comes complete with a heart-shaped hotel doodled in the margin. An early Lennon-McCartney draft of "Lucy in the Sky With Diamonds" includes a sketch of what would become the Sgt. Pepper's album cover. And David Cassidy's "I Think I Love You" was written on an Italian store receipt.

Bishop also interviewed each songwriter - or, in some cases, writers' friends and family members - to tell the stories behind the songs.

Jefferson Airplane's Darby Slick remembers writing "Somebody to Love," initially titled "Mind Full of Bread," while coming down from an LSD trip and reflecting on a crumbling relationship with a woman named Leslie.

Guthrie's daughter, Nora, owner of her father's collection of papers, still loves looking at his handwriting.

"He seemed to have a ton of fun, like a young guy putting together these songbooks of his," she told Bishop. "He would write all the lyrics of all the songs that he had ever written, and then he'd take traditional tunes and scratch out the lyrics and write his own."

Bishop describes himself as a pack rat who has kept his rough drafts since he was a teenager. He never uses a computer, which he says could eliminate future rough drafts from being available for posterity. "I always write the old-fashioned way - soul to pen," he says.

The physical act of writing and the drafts themselves, Bishop says, connect people to songwriters in a way a polished, multi-tracked final version couldn't - offering an essence of the song available nowhere else.

"It brings right to the surface what was going on in the mind of the creator," he says. "These things went through so many different transformations, but they became something permanent. This kind of stuff is really pieces of history - the beginning of something big."

(AP)

Make your iguana feel at home

HEADS 'N' TAILS
D'VORA BEN SHAUL

I GUANAS, those lovely large lizards that originate in Mexico and in South America, have become very popular pets in recent months. Unfortunately an awful lot of them are suffering and dying from improper care. Staff at the Jerusalem zoo report seeing numerous half-dead iguanas, and responding to their owners' pleas for help.

Iguanias are not as difficult to keep as some other exotics but they do require specialized care because they have some very specific requirements.

Since most iguanas are sold while still hatchlings (or at most a few months old), most people put them in a terrarium that is far too small. A well-kept iguana will, by the age of two to three years, grow to a length of two meters, including tail. So, right from the start, living quarters adequate for a full-size iguana are needed.

The terrarium should be long enough to accommodate a 2m. lizard with enough width to allow it to turn around comfortably. It is also a good idea to put the terrarium on wheels so it can be taken out to a balcony for the iguana to sunbathe. The bottom of the terrarium should be lined with newspaper, or preferably

with rabbit-food pellets. It can be spot-cleaned - if a bit of pellet sticks to the food and gets eaten, it's not harmful, but just more digestible vegetable matter. But cat litter and the like are not digestible.

Other than that iguanas have only three basic needs. The first is temperature. The terrarium should be kept at a constant temperature of 30° to 32° by day and 24° to 27° at night. One also needs a heat lamp at one end (outside the terrarium) for basking, and a large smooth stone under it is a good idea. The lamp can be turned off at night.

An iguana needs 10 hours of darkness so be sure your heat

source doesn't give off light. An electric heating pad under the terrarium is a good source. Iguanias must have this heat and basking area to digest their food, so be sure they get it, and use a thermometer.

Iguanias also need sunlight that is not filtered through glass. But the temperature must not rise above 32°, so provide a shaded area at one end of the tank. If it is not possible to provide direct sunlight then a full-spectrum lamp should be provided for basking - a simple ultra-violet lamp is not adequate. Otherwise the iguana's bones will not grow properly.

The only other consideration

is diet. The iguana should get a daily salad of lettuce, Swiss chard and parsley. Be sparing with spinach as it interferes with calcium metabolism. In addition bite-size (according to the size of the lizard) pieces of carrot, sweet potato, apple, banana, orange, red peppers such as gamba, cucumbers, grapes, melons and unsprayed red rose petals may be given to it. Do not give it cabbage or any of the cabbage-family vegetables such as broccoli or cauliflower.

About 5-10 percent of the diet should be protein. This can be kibble dog food soaked until soft, chopped hard-boiled egg or boiled, skinned chicken.

With proper care, the iguana should grow to be a majestic creature that will live 12 years or so.

THE POMEGRANATE PENDANT: A Historical Novel by Dvora Waysman

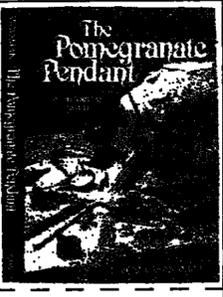
This is a novel of Jerusalem, seen through the eyes of Mezzal ben-Yichya - a fourteen year old newlywed in Sana'a in the year 1881, through the years in the Jewish Quarter, to the finale in 1956. The events, people and streets of Jerusalem are made real for the reader.

"I closed the book reluctantly; I did not want the spell to be broken." Reuven Ben Dov, The Jerusalem Post Magazine.

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Pakistan leads England by 217

LONDON (AP) — A 136-run opening partnership between Saeed Anwar and Shadab Kabir yesterday helped Pakistan take command of the first Test against England at Lord's.

After a first innings 340, the tourists finished the third day on 162 for three with an overall lead of 217, having dismissed England for 285 in the second session.

Anwar (88), Kabir (33) and nightwatchman Mushtaq Ahmed (5) were dismissed in the last 45 minutes of play as England finished the day fighting.

England began the day with an 80-run fifth wicket partnership between Graham Thorpe and Jack Russell which clawed the home side back into the match after being 200 for five at the end of the second day.

But in the last 16 balls before lunch England lost four wickets for nine runs to be 269 for nine.

Thorpe, who brought up his 19th half-century in Tests with his fifth boundary off Waqar Younis, was dismissed on 77 after edging a rising Ata-ur-Rehman delivery onto his stumps, making it 260 for six.

In Rehman's next over, Dominic Cork edged the Pakistani seamer to Anwar at third slip and then Waqar bowled a trademark swinging yorker to trap Ian Salisbury lbw in the next over.

That made it 269 for eight, and on the last ball before lunch, without addition to the total, Waqar bowled Alan Mullally with a similar full-length in-swing.

Rehman bowled Brown soon after lunch to finish with figures of four for 50 while Waqar had four for 69. Russell was the not out batsman on 41.

Pakistan first Innings 340
(Inzamam-ul-Haq 148, Saeed Anwar 74)

England first Innings (overnight 200-5)

N.Knight lbw b Waqar	51
M.Atherton lbw b Wasim Akram	12
A.Stewart lbw b Mushtaq Ahmed	28
G.Thorpe b Rehman	77
G.Hick b Waqar	4
M.Ealham c Laith b Rehman	25
J.Russell not out	41
D.Cork c Saeed Anwar b Rehman	3
I.Salisbury lbw b Waqar	5
A.Mullally b Waqar	0
S.Brown b Rehman	1
Extras (b-9 lb-13 w-1 nb-4)	27
Total	285

Fall of wickets: 1-27 2-107 3-107-118 4-180 5-260 6-264 7-269 8-269 9-269

Bowling: Wasim Akram 22-4-49-1, Waqar 24-6-69-4, Mushtaq Ahmed 38-5-92-1, Rehman 15-4-3-50-4, Sohail 3-1-3-0.

Pakistan second Innings
(Saeed Anwar c Russell b Mullally 88, Shadab Kabir c Russell b Cork 33, Ijaz Ahmed not out 20, Mushtaq Ahmed c Thorpe b Brown 5, Inzamam-ul-Haq not out 0)

England second Innings
(Extras (b-4 lb-11 nb-1) 16, Total (for three wickets) 182, Fall of wickets: 1-136 2-136 3-161, Bowling (to date): Cork 10-2-33-1, Brown 7-2-24-1, Salisbury 10-2-24-0, Mullally 14-4-34-1, Hick 7-2-16-0, Ealham 8-2-16-0.

BASEBALL STANDINGS

NATIONAL LEAGUE				AMERICAN LEAGUE			
East Division				East Division			
Atlanta	64	38	627	New York	61	40	604
Montreal	55	48	545	Baltimore	50	51	496
Florida	48	54	471	Toronto	46	57	447
New York	47	55	461	Boston	46	56	446
Philadelphia	41	62	398	Detroit	32	71	311
Central Division				Central Division			
Houston	55	49	529	Cleveland	63	40	612
St. Louis	54	49	524	Chicago	56	47	544
Cincinnati	49	49	500	Milwaukee	50	52	490
Chicago	49	53	488	Minnesota	50	52	490
Pittsburgh	47	54	465	Kansas City	47	57	452
West Division				West Division			
San Diego	55	49	529	Texas	53	45	563
Colorado	53	48	520	Seattle	55	46	545
Los Angeles	54	50	519	Oakland	54	50	519
San Francisco	44	58	431	California	50	53	485

FRIDAY'S NL RESULTS:
Cincinnati 7, New York 4
Pittsburgh 7, Philadelphia 4
Houston 4, Los Angeles 3
San Diego 3, Florida 0 (11)
Montreal 5, St. Louis 1
Chicago 17, Colorado 4
Atlanta 2, San Francisco 1

THURSDAY'S NL RESULTS:
Los Angeles 6, Florida 3
Pittsburgh 6, Philadelphia 4
Montreal 4, St. Louis 2
San Francisco 4, Atlanta 3
Chicago 10, Colorado 8
(Only games played)

US ends swimming section with a bang

FRIDAY OLYMPIC ROUNDUP Agencies

AMERICA'S swimmers grabbed a world record and the last gold in the pool on Friday with a thundering men's 4x100 meters medley victory that gave the US a clean sweep of the Olympic relay titles.

Ensuring the spotlight stayed on the Georgia Tech Aquatic Center until the last moment, the US medley quartet touched in three minutes 34.84 seconds, beating the world mark of 3:36.93 that the Americans set at the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

The hosts won all six Atlanta relay titles and 13 swimming golds overall, helping to put them at the top of the medals table ahead of Russia.

To add to the excitement, US swimmer Amy van Dyken beat Chinese world champion Le Jingyi to the women's 50 meters freestyle and won her fourth gold. Australia's Kieren Perkins retained his 1,500 meters title with an outstanding performance after only just qualifying for the final.

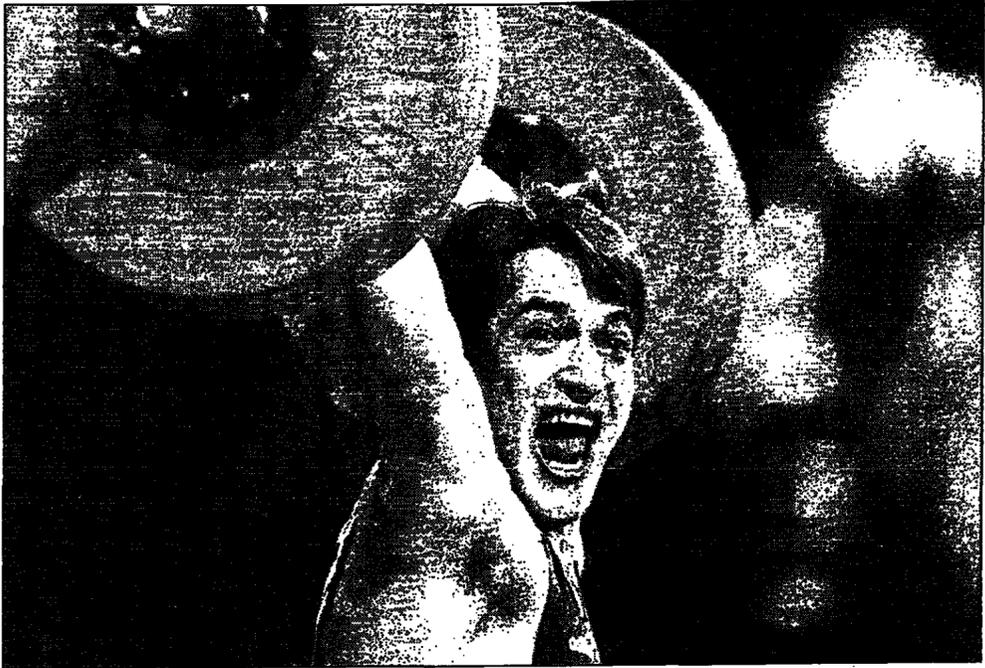
In other action, North Korean teenager Kye Sun, muscled in on the action with a sensational win over Japan's seemingly unstoppable Ryoko Tamura to take Olympic gold in the extra-lightweight event on the last day of the judo.

In the opening athletics event, Ecuador secured its first Olympics medal of any kind when Jefferson Perez won the men's 20-km walk. Randy Barnes, who missed Barcelona because of a doping ban, won the men's shot for the US.

Elsewhere, weightlifter Pyrrhos Dimas of Greece was ecstatic. The Albanian immigrant destroyed his rivals with three world records to win the light-heavyweight class.

One of only 13 lifters to have won two Olympic golds and a rare showman in the sport, he whipped the audience into carnival mood with his antics after realizing with his first lift he was going to retain his 1992 title.

Li Duihong won China's first shooting gold of the Games in the



EASY DOES IT — Pyrrhos Dimas of Greece yells for joy as he sets a new world record of 180-kilograms in the snatch portion of weightlifting.

women's 25-meter sport pistol. Compatriot Yang Ling then took the men's 10-meter running target title.

The three-day equestrian event came to a memorable climax. Reserve horse Ready Teddy,

with no experience at international level, produced a clear final round to win gold for New Zealand's world champion Blyth Tait — himself a late replacement for compatriot and Olympic champion Mark Todd.

INDIVIDUAL MEDALS TABLE

ATHLETICS (Men)
GOLD — Jefferyson Perez, Ecuador
SILVER — Ilya Markov, Russia
BRONZE — Bernardo Sugura, Mexico

SHOT PUT
GOLD — Randy Barnes, United States
SILVER — John Godina, United States
BRONZE — Oleksandr Bagach, Ukraine

EQUESTRIAN (Individual three-day event)
GOLD — Blyth Tait (Ready Teddy), New Zealand
SILVER — Sally Clark (Squirrel Hill), New Zealand
BRONZE — Kerry Millikin (Out and About), United States

JUDO (Men, Extra Lightweight)
GOLD — Tadashi Nomura, Japan
SILVER — Girolamo Giovino, Italy
BRONZE — Richard Trautman, Germany and Dorpalam Narmadakh, Mongolia

(Women, Extra Lightweight)
GOLD — Kye Sun, North Korea
SILVER — Ryoko Tamura, Japan
BRONZE — Yolanda Soler, Spain and Amanlis Savon, Cuba

SHOOTING (Men, Running Target)
GOLD — Pyrrhos Dimas, Greece
SILVER — Xiao Jun, China
BRONZE — Miroslav Janus, Czech Republic

FRIDAY'S OLYMPIC RESULTS:

BASKETBALL (Men)
Australia 101, Puerto Rico 96
Lithuania 85, Angola 49
Greece 108, South Korea 86
Yugoslavia 101, Brazil 82
Croatia 90, Argentina 75
United States 133, China 70

FIELD HOCKEY (Men)
Germany 3, Argentina 0
India 0, Pakistan 0
(Women)
Australia 1, Britain 0
United States 1, Germany 1

SOFTBALL
Japan 8, Puerto Rico 1
Australia 2, United States 1
Canada 4, Netherlands 1
China 1, Taiwan 0

TEAM HANDBALL (Women)
Hungary 29, China 19
Norway 30, Angola 18
Denmark 29, United States 19
South Korea 33, Germany 20

WATER POLO (Classification)
Germany 10, Ukraine 4
Netherlands 10, Romania 8
(Quarter-finals)
Croatia 8, Yugoslavia 6
Spain 5, United States 4
Germany 10, Ukraine 4
Italy 11, Russia 9

VOLLEYBALL (Women)
Russia 3, Peru 0
Netherlands 3, South Korea 1
China 3, Ukraine 0
Cuba 3, Germany 0
United States 3, Japan 0
Brazil 3, Canada 0

OLYMPIC MEDALS TABLE (Through Friday)

Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
United States	16	13	8	37
Russia	13	9	8	30
Germany	3	9	13	25
China	7	7	8	22
France	7	4	7	18
Australia	5	4	8	17
Italy	5	5	5	15
Cuba	3	4	6	13
Spain	5	3	3	11
Hungary	3	2	5	10
Japan	3	4	2	9
South Korea	3	4	2	9
Romania	0	2	3	7
Belgium	3	1	1	5
New Zealand	3	1	1	5
Ukraine	2	0	3	5
Belarus	0	3	2	5
Brazil	0	1	4	5
Netherlands	0	0	5	5
Iran	3	0	1	4
Turkey	3	0	1	4
Canada	0	1	3	4
South Africa	2	0	1	3
Greece	1	2	0	3
Kazakhstan	1	1	1	3
North Korea	1	1	1	3
Spain	0	1	2	3
Yugoslavia	1	0	1	2
Finland	0	2	0	2
Britain	0	1	1	2
Sweden	0	1	1	2
Armenia	1	0	0	1
Costa Rica	1	0	0	1
Ecuador	1	0	0	1
Austria	0	1	0	1
Uzbekistan	0	1	0	1
Czech Republic	0	0	1	1
Georgia	0	0	1	1
Mexico	0	0	1	1
Moldova	0	0	1	1
Mongolia	0	0	1	1
Slovakia	0	0	1	1

The plight of Jewish athletes in 1936

American Jewish track star recounts how Germans weren't the only antisemites around

SIXTY years ago, during Adolf Hitler's showcase Olympics in Berlin, the coaches assembled the US track team and announced that two athletes would be dropped from the 400-meter relay team that day.

A preposterous reason was offered. The American team was the heavy favorite, but the coaches said it had to be strengthened even more because there were rumors that the Germans had some powerful sprinters in hiding. This argument sounded lame and phony, however, for the two runners dropped were the only Jews on the US track team: Marty Glickman and Sam Stoller. Glickman, now 78, told his story at a seminar earlier this month that served as a prelude to a special exhibition at the US Holocaust Memorial Museum on the 1936 Olympics. The exhibition opened last Friday, coinciding with the opening in Atlanta of the 1996 Olympics.

According to Glickman, who became a renowned sportscaster years later, black American track star Jesse Owens did not want to take the place of any of the dropped runners in 1936.

"Coach, I've won my three gold medals," Owens pleaded. "I'm tired. I've had it. Let Marty and Sam run. They deserve it."

But, said Glickman, assistant coach Dean Cromwell admonished Owens: "You'll do as you're told." The Germans never produced any secret weapons. Owens won his fourth gold medal, leading the relay team in a world record time that lasted 20 years. But there is no doubt in Glickman's mind that the original relay team could have won the gold medal.

Glickman, speaking to a packed audience, said the decision to pull him and Stoller off the relay team had been made by Avery Brundage, who ran the US Olympic Committee and then the International Olympic Committee for many years.

"He was an American Nazi," said Glickman, "and he wanted to spare Hitler and his encourage the humiliation of seeing Jews (receiving medals) on the podium.

The exhibition makes clear that much of the pageantry of the

STANLEY MEISLER WASHINGTON

Olympics these days had its origin in the Berlin Games. Hitler and his propaganda chief, Joseph Goebbels, wanted to associate Germans with the classical athletes of ancient Greece, and the Nazis originated the idea of athletes carrying the Olympic torch in relays until it finally reaches the Olympic Stadium.

The International Olympic Committee had awarded the games to Berlin in 1931, two years before the Nazis took over Germany. When Hitler came to power, he was lukewarm about the Olympics until Goebbels convinced him that the event could be turned into a propaganda triumph for Nazi Germany. The government spent \$8 million on the Berlin Games, setting the pattern for lavish outlays by host cities.

Some groups tried to organize a boycott of the 1936 Olympics. A few Jewish athletes, such as sprinter Herman Neuggass of Tulane University and hurdler Milton Green of Harvard University, decided not to go. The Long Island University basketball team, heavily Jewish, turned its back on the Olympic trials. But Brundage, in a narrow vote, managed to persuade the US Olympic Committee not to boycott Berlin.

Germany did win the most medals at the Games, but the 18 blacks on the US team caused the most sensation, winning eight gold, four silver and two bronze medals — almost a quarter of the total American haul. A Nazi newspaper, according to the exhibition, denounced these Americans as "black auxiliaries," implying their victories should not be counted in the US total.

Stories have circulated that Hitler refused to shake hands with black athletes who won gold medals. In fact, for whatever reason, Hitler did not shake hands with any of the medalists. A Willard Mullin cartoon in the old *New York World-Telegram* shows Hitler muttering, "Ach, maybe I keep mine hands in my pockets," while a graceful Jesse Owens races off with four gold medals.

Hitler decided that Germany must be on its best behavior, and

numerous antisemitic street signs were removed for the duration of the Games. John Woodruff, the black American who won a gold medal in the 800-meter run, said that he encountered no discrimination in Berlin.

His problems occurred afterward. While his University of Pittsburgh track team prepared for a meet with the Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland, in 1937, the Navy coach told the Pitt coach that his players would not compete against blacks. So the Pitt coach ordered Woodruff, the Olympic gold medalist, to stay home in Pittsburgh.

"That let me know what the situation was," Woodruff says on a videotape in the exhibition. "Things hadn't changed. Things hadn't changed."

The Americans said that they did not understand the enormity of Nazism while they were in Berlin. When they marched around the stadium and set eyes on Hitler for the first time, Glickman said, many of the US athletes had the same thought: "He looks just like Charlie Chaplin." Glickman said that the athletes saw Hitler as a comic figure who would not last very long, "just like the tin-pot dictators of South America."

A different view of the 1936 Olympics came from Margaret Lambert, a German Jewish high jumper who was known as Gretel Bergmann in those days. The Nazis ordered her to train for the Olympics, she said, because they wanted to convince the Americans that they were not discriminating against anyone. Once the American athletes set sail for Europe and there was no longer any chance of a boycott, the Nazi government dispatched a letter to Lambert.

Although she had equaled the German record in the high jump, the letter insisted that she was not doing well and would be dropped from the team. This official notification closed with a "Heil Hitler!"

Museum officials said that the exhibition would be on display in Washington for a year and then would go on a worldwide tour, ending in Melbourne, Australia, for the 2000 Olympics. (The Los Angeles Times)

Strug's jump: Atlanta's indelible golden moment

JOHN JEANSONNE ATLANTA

AS the Atlanta Olympics' indelible snapshot, its shining moment, Kerri Strug's gritty vault Tuesday night is the leader in the clubhouse. In terms of drama, surprise, athletic courage, national celebration, it's going to be hard to beat. Especially by Strug herself, now that torn ankle ligaments forced her out of Thursday's all-around competition and have kept her out of two event finals beginning today.

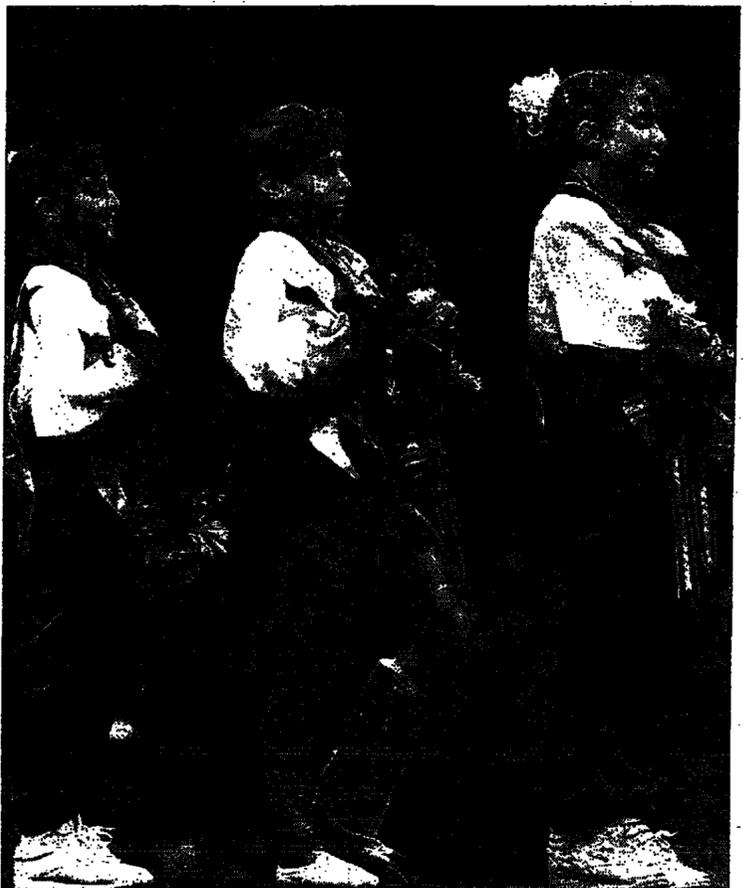
Bud Greenspan, the award-winning Olympic filmmaker with the sentimental touch, had five cameras on Strug when she fell, jumped again on her bad ankle, collapsed to her hands and knees and was carried to the gold-medal podium by her coach, Bela Karolyi.

"It was marvelous," Greenspan said. "Bela carrying her in and all that. It was better than good. It was like a bad movie, like a bad script. If you wrote that script, they'd throw you out of the office. It's like things we've done where we have to document the stuff people think I make it up."

Greenspan was reminded of Japanese gymnast Shun Fujimoto, who in 1976 broke a leg at the knee during floor exercises but went on with the rings competition anyway, adding a broken kneecap to his misery on that dismount. Greenspan was reminded of New York native Al Oerter, despite a chronic disc injury and torn cartilage in his ribs, winning the third of his four gold medals in the 1964 discus while shot up with novocaine, wearing a neck brace and wrapped with ice packs and tape. Greenspan was reminded of Tanzanian John Stephen Akhwari, who finished the 1968 marathon more than an hour after the rest of the field, hobbling in the dark on a badly bloodied leg.

Compared to Strug's performance, those profiles in courage were done in relative secrecy. Atlanta officials have estimated worldwide television audience in the billions, and the gymnastics arena here, with more than 32,000 fitting into the gym side of the Georgia Dome, is the largest in Olympic history.

Yet in spite of huge corporate involvement and the presence of many millionaire athletes, Strug won't get rich off this deal. An 18-year-old high school graduate from Tucson, Arizona, she previously turned down monetary offers connected to her sport so she will be eligible to compete in college gymnastics when she



Dominique Moceranu (left), Kerri Strug wearing a cast, and Shannon Miller sing their national anthem after winning the women's team gymnastics event.

enters UCLA this fall. Meanwhile, the two torn ligaments in Strug's left ankle, suffered seconds before her heroic leap to seal the US women's team gymnastics gold medal, may have ended her Olympics just as it was beginning. Team doctors treated the ankle with ice, electrical stimulation and compression in hope that she somehow could rehabilitate the ankle.

Strug seems destined to be Atlanta's singular moment, just as Mike Eruzione was Lake Placid's, Ben Johnson was Seoul's, Mary

Decker was Los Angeles's, Nadia Comaneci was Montreal's. Strug's father, Burt, called her "a national hero."

Exactly how Greenspan will treat the heroic Strug struggle as he pieces together the official Olympic film over the next few months, he wasn't sure. But he expects, when he has a long talk with her, she will react to his spectator's wonder the way all the others have.

"Fujimoto was surprised I would ask why he kept going," Greenspan said. "Al Oerter's reac-

tion was the same. He said, 'You're in the Olympics and you've got a chance; you die before you don't take that chance.' Most spectators don't understand. They don't think it's what they do. This is their job; it's what they do. My country didn't send me here to start the race; they sent me here to finish the race. It's a different psyche these people have."

"That's why Greenspan doesn't have to make this stuff up." (Newsday)

Handwritten text: 13200152A

Israeli swim team finishes eighth

Swimmers' appearance in finals an all-time Israeli first

HILLEL KUTTLER
ATLANTA

ISRAEL'S 4x100 medley relay team on Friday night achieved a first for any individual or group race: It made the finals in swimming.

Eytan Orbach, Vadim Alexsev, Dan Kutler and Yoav Bruck finished eighth and last in the evening's finals. The US won the gold medal and clinched a world record while Russia took silver and Australia bronze.

"Everyone put up the fight of fights," Orbach, a backstroke, said. "Of course we're satisfied. No one is disappointed. It's a wonderful feeling to reach the final, to have a world record occur [during it]."

Israel's time of 3:42.24 in the morning's third heat set a new national record, the third for the country in the pool here.

Also Friday, on the first day of athletics competition, Konstantin Matusevich placed out of the running in the high jump by finishing seventh in his group with a height of 2.26 meters. And Rogel Nachum scored only ninth-best in his group in the triple jump with a 16.67.

The US's Kenny Harrison, with 17.58, led in the triple preliminaries heading into last night's final. The high jump final is tonight.

In the windsurfing event in Savannah, Gal Friedman ended the day Friday in third place overall by finishing first and ninth in



STELLAR PERFORMANCE - Dan Kutler, who said earlier in the week that he 'could die happy' if the team should make it to the finals, made a major contribution to the team's showing.

the two rounds.

The Israeli swimmers conceded afterwards they held little hope of leapfrogging more than one foe in the final, much less attain a medal. But reaching the final was "a very proud moment, the most

proud moment I've had in my swimming career," said butterflyer Kutler, whose parents and sister attended from their home in California. "I really feel honored to represent Israel."

Despite the team's strong show-

ing in the heat, Israeli coaches evinced disappointment when Israel was edged out for the eighth and last spot.

But by the time the scoreboard flashed the standings, Israel was a surprise entrant due to the unan-

nounced disqualification of Great Britain and Portugal for early starts.

The coaches in the stands and the swimmers at poolside hugged each other in exultation.

The Israeli team had Thursday predicted a spot in the final provided they improve their speed slightly and executed their transfers flawlessly. Indeed, in the morning heat, Israel beat out every other finalist for transfer quickness.

After the final, breaststroke Alexseyev, who placed sixth in for the Soviet Union in Seoul in 1988, hobbled around the warmup pool. He had taken massage therapy following the morning heat for recurring back problems.

In the preliminary, Bruck shaved a huge 1.63 seconds off the individual 100m. He swam earlier in the week.

While Israel is not a swimming power, the team "succeeded, and that's a tribute to those involved," Bruck said.

"This will contribute a lot to Israeli sports," an uplifted Bruck said afterward. "I hope swimming catches on... the same way judo gained momentum after [two Olympic medals in] '92."

As for their future plans, Bruck is undecided. Kutler will begin business school in Israel, Orbach heads this fall for Alabama's Auburn University on a swimming scholarship, and Alexsev is likely to retire.

Joyner-Kersey pulls out of heptathlon

ATLANTA (AP) - Jackie Joyner-Kersey, the two-time defending Olympic champion, withdrew from the heptathlon competition yesterday with a right hamstring injury.

Joyner-Kersey was considered a solid medal contender again this year. At 34 years old, she has been saying this would be her Olympic finale.

She had the second-fastest time yesterday morning in the 100-meter hurdles, the first event of the heptathlon. But her right hamstring was heavily bandaged and she appeared to re-injure it as she jumped over

the final hurdle.

There was a long delay before the high jump portion of the competition because of a downpour. Joyner-Kersey walked with the other athletes to the high jump once the competition began, but moments later left the track with husband and coach Bobby. She was limping badly.

"I said, 'Listen here. I'm going to pull you.' She said, 'Bobby, no. Don't pull me.'" Bobby Kersey said. "Her husband stood up and said, 'That's enough. It's time for me to pull you. I'm no longer going to allow you to do this. This isn't a coach-and-

athlete thing. This is your husband talking. It's time for you to go."

The two sat there, wiping away tears, when Joyner-Kersey's chief rival for the gold medal, Syria's Ghada Shoua, walked over and kissed both her cheeks.

Joyner-Kersey might still compete in the Olympic long jump, which begins Thursday. She won that event's gold medal in 1988 and the bronze in 1992.

"In terms of the multi-events, she's proven enough," said Kersey, adding that the athlete - not her coach-husband - would make the decision about the long

jump. "In 72 hours, she's going to be pretty much ready to go out there with a wrap and long jump. The long jump is her baby."

Jearl Miles, 400-meter runner for the US, was in the starting blocks for her heat when the announcement was made about Joyner-Kersey's withdrawal.

"I don't want to call her the grandmother of track and field, but I've heard of Jackie Joyner-Kersey ever since I've been in the sport," she said. "She's someone to look up to and I'm very sorry she can't compete here."

Olympics continue after bomb - with Israeli-style security

ATLANTA (AP) - Security at Olympic venues was extremely tight after yesterday's explosion at Centennial Olympic Park, creating long lines and delays for both athletes and spectators.

At Lake Lanier, site of the rowing finals, two soldiers with machine guns slung around their necks patrolled the grandstands, while others manned the security checkpoints. The line of grim-faced spectators snaked past the entrance gate and up the road where shuttle buses dropped people off.

By the time rowing started in the morning's events - after a moment of silence was observed for those dead and injured - only half of the spectators had entered the stands.

At the beach volleyball venue in Jonesboro, about 25 miles from downtown Atlanta, all matches were moved to the 9,000-seat main court to streamline security. Some matches had been scheduled for a 3,500-seat court nearby.

"Ticket holders who could not be seated at the stadium court were given the option of either getting a refund or exchanging their ticket for one to the closing ceremonies.

The bomb exploded at about 1:25 a.m. (EDT) as thousands of revelers were celebrating at an open-air rock concert in the park. That was about an hour after the end of the Dream Team's game at the nearby Georgia Dome.

Even athletes, who normally move quickly through their entrance, were subjected to thorough searches this morning. A

security guard passed a handheld metal detector over Jackie Joyner-Kersey's body as she entered Olympic Stadium.

Denis Oswald, a member of the International Olympic Committee and president of FISA, the international rowing association, said his Olympic car was searched and soldiers went through his bag.

Judy van Ruiten of Lithuania, Georgia, said she and her son, Peter, debated about coming to the rowing finals, but decided they would be safe.

"If I had in my mind that that would happen, you would never go anywhere, do anything," she said. "You just have to trust to the best and hope."

Susan Foad of England said she, her husband and their two young children still planned to go to Centennial Park after the rowing finals finished.

"I just said to my husband, 'They're not going to do it again,'" said Foad, who has been here all week. "It's a surprise because the security has been good everywhere we've been."

Mat Ghaflari, who won the silver medal Tuesday in heavy-weight Greco-Roman wrestling, said as an athlete, he was disgusted by the attack.

"I want to go to the hospital and take my medal and some pins to make people happy," the Colorado Springs resident said. "I can't tell you how sad I am. I'm ashamed as a person, as a human being."

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YESTERDAY AT ATLANTA

Redgrave wins record fourth gold
British oarsman Steve Redgrave became only the fourth athlete in Olympic history to win gold at four consecutive Games, and immediately declared his career over.
Redgrave, winner of six world titles during his 19-year career, is the first rower to achieve the feat of four consecutive Olympic golds. *Reuters*

Italian, Dutch volleyballers advance
Italy and the Netherlands, the world's top two men's volleyball teams, won their matches to solidify their hold on the top two spots in Pool B heading into the Olympic quarter-finals.
Italy beat Russia 15-11, 15-6, 15-12 to improve to 4-0. Holland routed previously unbeaten Yugoslavia 15-7, 15-6, 15-9, leaving both teams at 3-1. *AP*

Italy's Falco wins skeet shooting
Italy's Ennio Falco, taking part in his first Olympics, upstaged his teammate and world record holder Andrea Benelli to win the men's skeet shooting.
Falco scored 149 out of a possible 150 to set a record in an Olympic skeet final, in which competitors shoot at two clay targets launched from opposite sides of the range.
Benelli, who last month became only the second man to achieve a maximum score, had to settle for the bronze which he won in a shoot-off after tying on 147 with Denmark's Ole Rasmussen. *Reuters*

Czech Republic wins kayak gold
Kayaker Stepanka Hilgertova of Czech Republic won the gold medal in the whitewater slalom at the Ocoee River in Tennessee.
Dana Chladek of the US took the silver and Myriam Fox-Jerusalimi of France earned a bronze. *AP*

France wins third gold in cycling
France won its third cycling gold medal when Felicia Ballanger beat Australia's Michelle Ferris in the women's sprint finals.
Ingrid Haringa of the Netherlands defeated Germany's Annett Neumann for the bronze, taking two races after losing the first in the best-of-three competition. *AP*

Brazil wins women's beach volleyball final
Jackie Silva and Sandra Pires won the gold medal in women's beach volleyball by defeating fellow Brazilians Monica Rodrigues and Adriana Samuel, 12-11, 12-6.
Natalie Cook and Kerri Pontharf of Australia won the bronze with a 12-11, 12-7 victory over Linda Hanley and Barbra Fontana Harris of the US. *AP*

Many contenders for 100-meter record

ATLANTA (Reuters) - One-hundred meters favorites Frankie Fredericks of Namibia and Ato Boldon of Trinidad and Tobago, blazed such a trail in the heats Friday that the most prestigious world record of all was in jeopardy for last night's scheduled final.
Sixteen-year-old Nigerian Rachida Mahamane finished last in the first heat of the women's 5,000 meters almost three minutes behind the runner in front of her and more than four minutes behind winner Sonia O'Sullivan of Ireland.
But the crowd, told she was 14, cheered her all the way to the line as she struggled to the finish before collapsing and being helped off by medical staff.
She was in good company, nevertheless. Mary Slaney, formerly world-beating Mary Decker, also failed to qualify for the final.

Bet. Jerusalem to play Norway's Bodo in UEFA Cup

BETAR Jerusalem appeared to have been given relatively easy opponents - on paper, at least - for its UEFA Cup second preliminary round tie in the draw which was held in Geneva on Friday.
The Jerusalemites, who stormed past Floriana of Malta 8-2 on aggregate in the first preliminary round last week, will face Bodo/Glimt of Norway in the two-leg tie. The first match is to be held in Jerusalem on August 6, with the return leg in Norway, on August 20.
While information on the Norwegians is very sparse, the Jerusalemites, should already make sure they pack eye masks for the journey to Scandinavia, as Bodo, a university town on the northeastern fjords of the North Sea, is a part of the Land of the Midnight Sun, slightly south of the North Pole region, and at this time of the year falling asleep at night will be difficult.
Indeed, the Norwegians, should they wish to do so, could easily schedule the match for midnight, and they wouldn't even need to turn on the floodlights.
One of the main advantages the Norwegian club has over their Israeli opponents is that it is currently in mid-season, while in Israel the 1996-97 league is yet to begin.
The Norwegian season got underway in April, and after nine rounds of play, Bodo/Glimt was lying in 10th place in the 14-league first division.
The match at Teddy Stadium on August 6 will be the first of three matches for Israeli clubs in Europe during the week. The following day, Maccabi Tel Aviv hosts Fenerbahce of Turkey with the second leg to be played on August 21. On August 8 Ironi Rishon LeZion plays away against Constructor of Moldova, that return leg will be played in Israel on August 22.

SPORTS BRIEFS

'Post' and IBM create Israeli Olympic web site
The Jerusalem Post has joined forces with IBM Israel to produce an English version of IBM's successful Hebrew Internet site featuring the Israeli Olympic delegation. The site includes news, features and background sections as well as a photographic gallery of the Israeli delegation.
The Post's site is located at <http://www.post.co.il/olymp/index.html> and the Hebrew version which includes an interactive feedback page and a memorial to the athletes killed at the 1972 Games is at <http://olympic.ibm.net.il>. *Post Sports Staff*

Bucks sign top draft pick
Ray Allen, the fifth pick in the 1996 NBA draft, signed a three-year contract Friday with the Milwaukee Bucks.
The Bucks acquired Allen in a draft day trade with the Minnesota Timberwolves. Terms of the contract weren't announced. *AP*

Magic won't return to Lakers
Magic Johnson, who said last week he was leaning toward yet another comeback with the Los Angeles Lakers after the team signed Shaquille O'Neal, won't be doing so, his agent said Friday.
Instead, Johnson is planning to buy back his percentage of ownership in the Lakers from Dr. Jerry Buss. *AP*

SCOREBOARD
AUSTRALIAN RULES FOOTBALL - Results Friday and yesterday in the 17th round of Australian Football League: Brisbane 25.13 (163) def. West Coast Eagles 17.14 (116); Carlton 13.13 (91) def. Essendon 11.16 (82); St. Kilda 14.16 (100) def. Geelong 11.10 (76); Richmond 17.12 (114) def. Hawthorn 11.7 (73); North Melbourne 28.15 (183) def. Melbourne 11.4 (70).

The raffle to determine the winners of **The Jerusalem Post's Jewish Olympics Trivia Quiz** will be held **LIVE** on Channel 1's IBA news on Friday, August 2 at 4:30 pm. The winners' names will be published in the August 4 edition of **The Jerusalem Post**.

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